

*Robert Fawcett Park  
Holborn Hill*

# Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVII.—NEW SERIES, No. 624.]

LONDON : WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14, 1857.

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## THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

### IMPORTANT NOVELTIES.

1st. "The REBELLION IN INDIA"—an ENTIRE NEW SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS, Painted by Messrs. Hine, Clare, Knott, Perring, and Frey, illustrating the most important LOCALITIES of the PRESENT MUTINY, with an interesting LECTURE on the RISE and PROGRESS of the BRITISH RULE in INDIA, by JAMES MALCOLM, Esq., late of the Royal Panopticon, daily at a Quarter-past Four and Half-past Nine.

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Exhibition daily of the far-famed Polytechnic OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE.

JUBILEE of the CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, PLAISTOW, ESSEX (a Union on equal terms of the Baptist and Independent Denominations). Rev. JOHN CURWEN, Pastor.

TWO SERMONS will be Preached on TUESDAY, 20th October, 1857; that in the Morning, at Eleven o'clock, by the Rev. WILLIAM BROCK, of Bloomsbury Chapel; in the Evening, at Half-past Six o'clock, by the Rev. GEORGE SMITH, of Poplar.

A Cold Collation will be provided at Two o'clock.

Tickets for Dinner and Tea, 2s. 6d. each; Dinner only, 2s. each; Tea, 1s. each.

Addresses will be delivered by various Ministers and Gentlemen on the occasion.

A Collection will be made after each Service towards the Erection of a New Congregational Place of Worship.

Trains to Stratford-bridge from Fenchurch-street twenty-five minutes after the hour; and from Bishopsgate five minutes after each hour. Plaistow Omnibus leaves the Post-office, during the day, at half-past ten, half-past one, and half-past four o'clock.

SURREY MISSION.—The AUTUMNAL MEETING of this Society will be held on TUESDAY, Oct. 27, at WESTOW-HILL CHAPEL, NORWOOD.

Further particulars will appear in a future Notice.

## SPECIAL NOTICE to INTENDING ASSURERS.

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT of the SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION (Established in 1837, and Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament) is now ready, and may be had free, on application.

This Society is the only one in which the advantages of Mutual Life Assurance can be secured by Moderate Premiums. A comparison of its Rates, Principles, and Progress is invited with those of other Companies.

LONDON BRANCH—66, GRACECHURCH-STREET,  
Corner of Fenchurch-street.  
GEORGE GRANT, Resident Secretary.

NOTICE.—PROTESTANT DISSENTERS' ALMANACK.—The issue of this work for 1858 being in preparation, the Editor will feel obliged by receiving, during the present month, information on the following points—1. New Chapels opened in and round London in 1857. 2. Changes of Ministers and of Ministers' Addresses in London. 3. Changes in the Officers, or Offices of Religious and Benevolent Societies.

Address to the care of the Publisher, William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

A YOUNG LADY, age Nineteen, is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION as NURSERY GOVERNESS or LADY'S MAID. A Dissenting Family preferred. Respectable references can be given.

Address, A. B., Post-office, Buckley, near Mold.

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Address, B. A., Alfred House, Romford.

DRAPEY.—WANTED, a Respectable YOUTH, as an APPRENTICE to the GENERAL DRAPEY TRADE.

Apply to Messrs. Packer and Brown, Deal.

WANTED immediately, an ASSISTANT in the GROCERY and PROVISION TRADE.

Apply, L. A., Bexley-heath, Kent.

TO GROCERS and PROVISION DEALERS.—WANTED, by a respectable YOUNG MAN, aged Twenty-two, a SITUATION in the above, as COUNTERMAN, or in any other capacity, where his services would be of value to his Employer. Good appearance and address, with three years' good character.

Address, J. C. B., Post-office, Osnaburgh-street, Regent's-park, London.

TO GROCERS.—WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, age Twenty-five, a SITUATION in a WHOLESALE or RETAIL HOUSE. Wholesale preferred. Good references will be given.

Address, B. C., 8, Magdalene-street, Cambridge.

WANTED, a Christian YOUNG MAN, who would be generally useful in a small GROCERY and BRAN BUSINESS. Salary, 15*s.* a year, and live in the house. Apply, stating particulars, to J. G., Post-office, Kingsbridge.

TO IRONMONGERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED (in London), a steady active YOUNG MAN, well recommended, to serve at a RETAIL COUNTER. A Member of a Christian Church preferred.

Apply by Post, stating particulars, to A. C., care of Mr. Deacon, Advertising Office, Leadenhall-street.

TO IRONMONGERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED immediately, a steady YOUNG MAN, of thorough business habits. A Member of an Independent Church preferred.

Apply to C. Wallis, Bridport, Dorset.

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Address to "E," care of Messrs. Street, Brothers, 11, Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn, W.C.

A BAPTIST MINISTER, of liberal sentiments, would be glad to meet with a SMALL CHURCH, within sixty or seventy miles of London, where he might procure Pupils to instruct in the Classics and Mathematics. Respectable references given.

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MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.—E. HAYES and CO., WATLING WORKS, have a VACANCY for Three or Four PUPILS. The above Firm was built and is conducted for the Training of Young Men for Mechanical Engineers. A part of each day is spent in studying the Theory.

For prospectuses and particulars apply to Edward Hayes and Co., Watling Works, Stony Stratford.

VOTES for MIDDLESEX.—Several valuable PLOTS of FREEHOLD LAND for SALE, with private access to the river Thames, all fronting the main road, situate near POPE'S VILLA, TWICKENHAM; price from £85 to £95 each, including cost of conveyance.

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## NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

### PREACHING ENGAGEMENTS OF STUDENTS.

It is particularly requested that all APPLICATIONS for STUDENTS TO PREACH may be addressed to the PRINCIPAL or the SECRETARY, at the College, St. John's-wood.

Applications relating to the Services of the Lord's-day should be made not later than the previous Friday Morning.

ROBERT HALLEY, D.D., Principal.

WILLIAM FARRER, LL.B., Secretary.

## HOMERTON COLLEGE.

### THE TRAINING INSTITUTION OF THE CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The next SESSION commences JANUARY 2, 1858, when there will be VACANCIES for MALE and FEMALE STUDENTS. TEACHERS for INFANT and JUVENILE SCHOOLS: Male and Female Teachers who have completed their term of training, are Open to Engagements. A Register is kept of Teachers holding the principles of the Board, for the purpose of assisting them to obtain appointments to Schools.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal, the Rev. W. J. UNWIN, M.A., The College, Homerton, London, N.E.

GOLL COLLEGE will OPEN on the 26th OCTOBER instant.

In this University the Professional and Tutorial Systems are duly maintained; the application of the Sciences to the pursuits of life is practically taught by real operations; and the religious, moral, and social habits of the Students are carefully regarded without exclusiveness. The Professors are of the highest standing. The situation possesses advantages for the practical study of Science unequalled in the United Kingdom.

Programmes are forwarded on applying to the Resident Council of the College, Vale of Neath, Glamorganshire.

THE GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

62, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON.

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BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

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The Directors are prepared to make ADVANCES, either in Large or Small Sums, or Mortgage of Freehold, Copyhold, Funded, or Leasehold Property.

Application for such Advances may be made, post paid, to the Secretary, 32, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.

By order of the Board,

JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

## A CHILLES INSURANCE COMPANY.

### CHAIRMAN.

EDWARD MALL, Esq.

CHAIRMAN OF THE MANCHESTER BOARD.

SIR JAMES WATTS, Mayor of Manchester.

### OFFICER.

LONDON : 25, CANNON-STREET.

MANCHESTER : 11, DUCIE-PLACE.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and Rates of Premium, required for any contingency, will be forwarded on application to any of the Agents, to the Secretary for Manchester, John Kingsley, Esq., or to the Head Office, 25, Cannon-street, E.C.

H. B. TAPLAIN, Secretary.

## LOANS ADVANCED, DEPOSITS RECEIVED.

### LONDON INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited).

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Capital 125,000*l.*, in 15,000 Shares of 10*s.* and 5*s.* each.

LOANS.—Money ready to be advanced, in sums of 20*s.* to 1,000*l.*, for short or long periods.

BANK OF DEPOSIT.—Deposits are now received at 5*s.* per cent.

BANK FOR SAVINGS.—Interest, 4*s.* per cent.

Annuities Granted on liberal terms.

N.B. Deposits for Three Months certain are received at 5*s.* per cent., and for Six Months certain at 5*s.* per cent.

ANDREW J. ROBY, Managing Director.

1,000*l.* IN CASE OF DEATH.

A FIXED ALLOWANCE of 6*s.* PER WEEK,

IN THE EVENT OF INJURY BY

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

may be secured by an Annual Payment of 5*s.* for a Policy in the

## RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Smaller amounts may be secured by proportionate payments.

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N.B.—The usefulness of this Company is shown by the sum paid as Compensation for Accidents—22,722*l.* Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

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Office, 3, Old Broad-street (E.S.).

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(Head Office).

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No. 202, UNION-STREET, ABERDEEN.

No. 8, CHERRY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

No. 9, PAVILION BUILDINGS, BRIGHTON.

No. 64, HIGH-STREET, LEWES.

No. 9, WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.

No. 52, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.

No. 6, EDGAR-BUILDINGS, BATH.

ESTABLISHED MAY, 1844.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

This Company was Established in 1844, for the purpose of opening to the public an easy and unquestionably safe mode of Investment, with a high and uniform rate of Interest.

The plan of the Bank of Deposit differs entirely from that of ordinary Banks in the mode of employing capital—money deposited with this Company being principally lent upon well-secured Life Interests, Reversions in the Government Funds, or other property of ample value. This class of securities, although not immediately convertible, it is well known, yields the greatest amount of profit, combined with perfect safety. Further, Loans made by the Company are collaterally secured by a Policy of Assurance on the life of the Borrower, or his nominee, effected at a rate of premium which insures the validity of the Policy against every possible contingency.

Thus depositors are effectively protected against the possibility of loss, whilst the large and constantly increasing revenue arising from the premiums on Assurances thus effected yields ample profit to the Company, and provides for all the expenses of management.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS may be opened with sums of any amount, and increased from time to time, at the convenience of depositors.

A receipt, signed by two Directors, is given for each sum deposited.

### RATE AND PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

The rate of Interest since the establishment of the Company has never been less than five per cent. per annum; and has, from the 10th October, 1856, been increased to 6 per cent., and this rate will be adopted till further notice.

The Interest is payable in January and July, on the amount standing in the name of the depositor on the 30th June and 31st December, and for

**DEPOSIT and DISCOUNT BANK.** (Incorporated.)—Deposits received at Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Interest, payable half-yearly. Drawing Accounts opened. Bills discounted. Annuities granted.

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6, Cannon-street, West, E.C. G. H. LAW, Manager.

**THE CONGREGATIONAL BUILDING SOCIETY.**

A NEW SOCIETY (the No. 5) is now forming. Subscriptions £1 per Share; Subscriptions £1 per month. Rules, &c.

Ten per Cent. Profit on Subscriptions.

Six per Cent. Interest for Deposits.

3,000 will be advanced at the first meeting.

R. G. PEACOCK, Manager,

Belgrave Hall,

41, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico, S.W.

See the "British Standard" of Feb. 27, 1857, pages 72 and 73.

**THE OBJECTS most to be DESIRED in EFFECTING a LIFE ASSURANCE.**—These are, Perfect Security and the Largest Benefits in proportion to the Contributions paid. They are both fully attained in the

**SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,**

which is now of Twenty-six years' standing, and possesses Accumulated Funds, arising from the Contributions of Members only, amounting to upwards of One Million Sterling, and has an Annual Revenue of upwards of 176,000.

The MUTUAL PRINCIPLE being adopted, the entire surpluses or "Profits," as ascertained Triennially, are allocated in addition to the Sum Assured, and they present a flattering prospect to the Members. For example: the sum now payable on a Policy for 1,000, effected in 1851, is 1,590. 5s. 8d., being a return of Seventy-one per cent. on the Premiums paid on Middle-aged Lives, and Policies effected in later years are similarly increased.

The next TRIENNIAL DIVISION of PROFITS will take place on 1st MARCH, 1859.

**HEAD OFFICE—26, ST. ANDREW-SQUARE, EDINBURGH.**

ROBT. CHRISTIE, Manager.

W.M. FINLAY, Secretary.

LONDON OFFICE—26, POULTBRY, E.C.

ARCHD. T. RITCHIE, Agent.

WESTERN LONDON OFFICE—64, JAMES'S-STREET, WEST-BOURNE-TERRACE, W.

CHARLES B. LEVER, Solicitor, Agent.

**IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 1, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON.**

Instituted 1820.

T. GEORGE BARCLAY, Esq., Chairman.

MARTIN T. SMITH, Esq., M.P., Deputy-Chairman.

One-third of the Premium on Insurances of 500l. and upwards, for the whole term of life, may remain as a debt upon the Policy, to be paid off at convenience; or the Directors will lend sums of 50l. and upwards, on the security of Policies effected with this Company, for the whole term of life, when they have acquired an adequate value.

Four-fifths or Eighty per cent. of the Profits are assigned to Policies every fifth year, and may be applied to increase the sum insured, to an immediate payment in cash, or to the reduction and ultimate extinction of future Premiums.

At the fifth appropriation of Profits for the five years terminating January 31, 1856, a revisionary bonus was declared of 1. 10s. per cent. on the sums insured, and subsisting additions for every Premium paid during the five years. This bonus, on Policies of the longest duration, exceeds 2. 5s. per cent. per annum on the original sums insured, and increases a Policy of 1,000l. to 1,638l.

Proposals for insurances may be made at the Chief Office, as above; at the Branch Office, 16, Pall-mall, London; or to any of the Agents throughout the Kingdom.

**BONUS TABLE.**

SHOWING THE ADDITIONS MADE TO POLICIES OF 1,000L EACH.

Date of Insurance.	Amount of Additions to Feb. 1, 1856.	Addition made on Feb. 1, 1856.	Sum payable after Death.
1820.....	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
523 16 0	114 5 0	1638 1 0	
1822.....	382 14 0	105 14 0	1486 8 0
1830.....	241 12 0	93 2 0	1334 14 0
1835.....	185 8 0	88 17 0	1274 0 0
1840.....	128 15 0	84 23 0	1218 8 0
1845.....	65 15 0	79 18 0	1145 13 0
1850.....	10 0 0	75 15 0	1085 15 0
1855.....	—	15 0 0	1015 0 0

And for intermediate years in proportion.

The next appropriation will be made in 1861.

Insurances, without participation in Profits, may be effected at reduced rates.

SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

**TO EMIGRANTS.—STEAM from LIVERPOOL to**

Portland, St. John, N.S., or Halifax, for £7  
New York, Quebec, Boston, St. John, N.B. .... 8  
Montreal, Toronto, Buffalo, Hamilton ..... 9  
To Australia by First Class Ships, for ..... 14  
Apply to Geo. Stonier, Manchester.

**VENTILATING STOVES! SUSPENSION STOVES!**—The two best, cheapest, and most economical.

Prospectus with prices post free. DEANE, DRAY, and Co., London-bridge. A.D. 1700.

**SECONDHAND GOLD WATCHES,** by eminent makers, warranted genuine, accurate, perfect in condition, and at half the original cost. A choice stock at WALES AND McCULLOCH'S, 32, Ludgate-street (near St. Paul's).

**SUPERIOR GAS COOKING APPARATUS,** Warm Closets, and Tables of every description. Improved Warming and Ventilating Gas Stoves, suitable for every kind of Room or Hall. Manufactured by Cutler and Sons, Founders and General Gas Fitters, 16, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London, W.C.

**CUNDY'S PATENT PURE WARM AIR VENTILATING STOVES.** The only Pedestal Stove which gained a Prize Medal (Class 476) at the Great Exhibition, 1851. Especially adapted for Warming Churches, Chapels, Schools, Entrance Halls, Libraries, Warerooms, &c., with great economy. Sold by Cutler and Sons, Licensees and Manufacturers, 16, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London, W.C.; and all Ironmongers.

**THE ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM** at Six Guineas, perfect for Class-singing, private use, or for the schoolroom.—CHAPPELL and Co., 49 and 50, New Bond-street, and 13, George-street, Hanover-square.

**THE ALEXANDRE HARMONIUMS** with one stop and five octaves, 10 guineas; three stops, 15 guineas; five stops, 25 guineas; and eight stops, 25 guineas. Full descriptive lists sent on application to CHAPPELL and Co., 49 and 50, New Bond-street, and 13, George-street, Hanover-square.

**THE PATENT MODEL HARMONIUM.**—The best that can be made, price 55 guineas. Illustrated Catalogues of Pianofortes and Harmoniums upon application to CHAPPELL and Co., 49 and 50, New Bond-street, and 13, George-street, Hanover-square.

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**WILLIAM S. BURTON'S** General Furnishing IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 Illustrations of his Unlimted Stock of Electro and Sheffield Plate, Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal goods, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Mantelpieces, Kitchen Ranges, Gasoliers, Tea Urns and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths and Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed Hangings, &c., &c., with Lists of Prices and Plans of the Sixteen large Show Rooms, at 39, Oxford-street; 1, 2, 3, Newman-street; and 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place, London.

**J. W. BENSON'S WATCHES.**—Manufactory, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London: established 1749. Before you buy a watch visit and inspect the magnificent display of Watches of every description, construction, and pattern at this manufactory, or send for the Illustrated Pamphlet, containing sketches, prices, and all the information requisite in the purchase of a watch, with the opinions of the "Morning Chronicle," "Post," "Herald," "Advertiser," "Globe," "Standard," "Sun," "Observer," and numerous other papers, bearing testimony to the beauty, finish, and excellency of these watches. Gold watches at 41. 4s. to 100 guineas; silver watches at 21. 2s. to 60 guineas each. A two years warranty with each watch, and sent post paid to any part of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, upon receipt of post-office or banker's order.—J. W. BENSON, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill.

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PRESENTATION WATCHES.

First Class. Second Class. Third Class.  
Gold, 40 Guineas. 30 Guineas. 20 Guineas.  
Silver, 20 " 15 " 10 "

Every Watch skilfully Examined, Timed, and its performance guaranteed.

Having been manufactured for the express purpose of Presentation, every Watch has received special attention, so that public bodies who desire to present a valuable and lasting memorial, will find an unfailing Timekeeper and an elegant work of art, at a very moderate price. Gold Chains to suit.

BENNETT'S WATCH MANUFACTORY, 65, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

**TO LADIES.—AVOID TIGHT LACING,** and try WILLIAM CARTER'S

	s. d.	s. d.
Ladies' Double Coutil Winter Bodice ..	5 6	
Ladies' Bodices, with patent front fastenings ..	3 11 to 10 6	
Self-lacing Patent Front Fastening Corsets ..	8 6 .. 14 6	
Family and Nursing Stays (self-adjusting) ..	9 6 .. 21 0	
Paris Wave Stays (all sizes) ..	5 11	
Address, William Carter, 22, Ludgate-street, St. Paul's, E.C.		

N.B. Every kind of Parisian Eugenie Hoop Watch-Spring Skirts.

**WILLIAM CARTER** informs the Public his Stock of Aberdeen and Perth Linsey Wooley Winter Petticoats are now complete, with every variety suitable for the Season.

Ladies' Black, White, and Coloured Moreen Petticoats .. 5 11 to 12 6

Ladies' Winsey Petticoats (in all colours) .. 8 6 .. 11 6

Aberdeen and Perth Linsey Wooley Petticoats 11 6 .. 21 0

Quilted Santilla Australian Wool Petticoats .. 12 6 .. 17 6

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N.B.—Engravings of the above, or Wholesale Lists, free.

For Intermediate years in proportion.

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**IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.—SUMS from 10L. to 300L. ADVANCED on PERSONAL SECURITY, LEASES, &c., repayable within two years by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments. ALL HOOD BILLS DISCOUNTED, charges moderate, and strict confidence observed. MINISTERS SPECIALLY TREATED WITH.**

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**MONEY ADVANCES.**—Parties residing in Town or Country, seeking advances of money for long or short periods, from £30 to £300, on Personal or other Security, returnable by Monthly or Quarterly Instalments, may apply to Mr. A. C. Concanen, 32, Acton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London. A sum of £200 advanced, returnable in five years, by monthly instalments of £1 7s. Larger amounts in proportion, and for shorter periods. Private office. Established 1846.

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For Cards to View, apply to Messrs. Ralph Smith and Co., 171, Bishopsgate-street Without.

**MAPPINS' "SHILLING" RAZOR,** sold everywhere, warranted good by the Makers, MAPPIN BROTHERS, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield; and 67, King William-street, City, London, where the largest stock of Cutlery in the World is kept.

**MAPPINS' SUPERIOR TABLE-KNIVES** as made for the Crystal Palace, Sydenham—handles cannot possibly become loose; the blades are all of the very first quality, being their own Sheffield manufacture.

THE

# Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVII.—NEW SERIES, No. 624.]

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### CHRISTIAN GOVERNMENT IN INDIA.

How is India to be brought under the sway of Christianity? We have more than once declared our belief that Divine Providence has suffered that populous domain to fall into British hands with a view to that result. We are glad to observe that this conviction is taking root in the public mind, and that our neglect of duty in relation to this end is beginning to be frankly, and, we hope, feelingly confessed. At length, it is pretty generally admitted that our government of India ought not to exclude all reference to the higher and spiritual interests of the people—that we do not hold that country merely for purposes of trade, and patronage, far less for the glorification of our national vanity—but that it has been committed to us as a sacred trust, the object of which is the redemption of the native races from vile and debasing superstitions to the purer faith which fits humanity for both this world and the next. As a people, we have certainly lost sight of this mission. The Government of India by the Company has been conducted in a spirit of systematic renunciation of any such ulterior purpose. In the words of the Rev. Henry Allon, whose discriminating and admirable sermon,\* just published, we have read with great satisfaction—

From the day when the British missionary was compelled to take refuge under a foreign flag, and when he was conveyed from the ship to the gaol for the great crime of coming to India to preach Christianity, to the dismissal of the Sepoy from the Bengal army because he became a Christian, and thence to the present hour, the uniform policy of the East India Company has been one of hostility to missions. In the great conflict between Christianity and Paganism, its help has uniformly been arrayed on the side of the latter. Hinduism has its subsidies out of the Government treasury, and Mohammedanism has its subsidies, but Christianity has been prohibited from opening its mouth. The Company has rebuilt idol temples, and re-decorated pagodas; it has compelled Christian soldiers to officiate at Pagan festivals, and Christian officers to collect Pagan revenues—compelling men like Sir Peregrine Maitland to leave its service on account of its identification with idolatry, and men like Carey and Dr. Judson to leave its shores on account of its opposition to Christian missionaries. It has closed its schools against Christianity, and prohibited even conversion to it in its service. It is hardly too much to say that our Indian Government has mainly upheld the decaying strength of idolatry and caste, and more than any other power neutralised the moral influence of Christianity.

We, the British people, have stood by and tacitly sanctioned this neglect. Heavy and sudden judgment has roused us to a sense of our selfish and criminal apathy—and now the question is being discussed, what is the relation in which the future Government of India should stand to Christianity on the one hand, and to the superstitions of the country, on the other.

We are most anxious to seize this favourable opportunity of enunciating once again those plain and simple principles which we believe to present the only solution of the difficulties which beset this question. There seems to us to be

great and immediate danger lest the public mind striving to steer its future course clear of Scylla, should presently become engulfed in Charybdis—lest, endeavouring to free itself from the charge of apathy, it should fall into the error of undertaking by means of law and administration what it is wholly unqualified to perform. Now, we hardly know which evil is to be the more fervently deprecated, as far as India is concerned—a system of rule which takes no note of religion, save for a worldly purpose, or a system of rule which proposes to promote religion by its own agency and machinery. There is imminent peril, we fear, in regard to this whole subject, of confounding together the two very distinct ideas of *motives* and *means*. The essential difference between them we proceed to point out.

Ought the government of India, in British hands, to be a Christian government? is a question just now rife amongst us. Our answer is, Decidedly, it ought. Whether we look to the purpose which should animate the entire electoral body of the United Kingdom, or to the ultimate aim upon which the Legislature should fix its eye, or to the object which should guide the policy of the Cabinet at home, or to the motives which should vitalise the administration in India, we say most emphatically, the government should be Christian. That is, the great principles of Christianity should underlie our whole political structure, should be the spirit which gives life to our laws, the standard by which we are to measure right and wrong, the motive which should suggest, guide, and regulate the men into whose hands we commit the practical administration of public affairs in India. The purpose of British electors in regard to our rule in the East cannot be too Christian. The temper of the Imperial Parliament cannot be too Christian. The spirit of the Cabinet cannot be too Christian. The ruling motive of every one charged with authority in India cannot be too Christian. It were well if God, as enshrined in the Gospel of Jesus Christ, were the sole end of every vote given by electors in reference to this subject, of every law framed by Parliament, of every instruction sent out by the Home Government, of every ordinance published by the Governor-General, of every public act done by every public functionary in India. This uniform and universal recognition of responsibility to the Supreme Ruler, and the conscientiousness, the integrity, the disinterestedness, the sense of dependence, and the prayerfulness which spring out of it, so far from disqualifying men from bearing sway over a heathen population, would eminently fit them for the high task. Nor is it at all desirable that they should veil their profession. Let them speak out. Let the officer be merely the official type of the man. We want no disguise on the one hand, no pretence on the other. What we do want, however, is character and motive, as thoroughly imbued with Christianity as it is possible for them to be.

Now suppose we had all this—what would be our proper plan of action? What our means? What our system of agency? We answer, the means by which the Government of India should show itself a Christian Government, and thus fulfil its ulterior Christian purpose, may be described in two words—*doing justice*—doing it exclusively—doing it impartially—doing it firmly.

When we say that they should do justice *exclusively*, we mean that that is their proper province, and to that it were better that they should confine themselves. Governments are not instituted with a view to spread religion, nor to profess a particular faith and to stamp it with authority, nor to support the machinery of religious teaching, however pure and elevated that teaching may be. Doubtless, they should do their own work in a proper spirit and from the highest motives—but their proper work is not the planting, nor the culture, nor the support, nor the supervision of churches. These are processes which should grow out of zeal, love, faith, and self-denial—not out of law, taxation, and

compulsion. The missionary, the minister, the congregation, are the fitting agents to conduct these processes—the civil governor, the magistrate, and the policeman have far other functions. Their official duties will lead them to frame wise and equitable laws, and to carry them impartially into effect, with a view to protect every man from being wronged in his person, his liberty or his property by his fellow-man—and to superintend the State arrangements necessary to subserve these important ends. And the more rigidly the Government confines itself to its own peculiar province—the protection of the community and the administration of justice—and the less it meddles with religious agency, as such, the better will it be for all parties. On the one hand, it is bound to abstain from honouring and supporting gross and obscene superstitions—on the other, it should leave the appointment and maintenance of bishops and clergy to the free action of religious bodies.

Confining itself to the one appropriate work of dispensing justice, and leaving spiritual agency to the care and liberality of spiritual men, the future government of India, we may observe further, should dispense that justice impartially. We claim from law nothing more for the Christian, than for the heathen—but we claim as much. We demand ample protection for all—favour for none. As to the toleration of Mohammedan or Brahminical worship, it were well not even to assume the right to tolerate—but to recognise it as an indefeasible right of all her Majesty's subjects in India, to believe, to profess, and to worship as they list—so, however, as not to interfere with the right of other men to do the same.

And here comes in the third point—namely, that justice should be dispensed *firmly*—**JUSTICE**, we say, even although in dispensing justice, we should run right athwart religious belief. Government would commit a grievous error in proclaiming a crusade against any religious system *quod* religious. But it ought not to allow itself to be turned aside from doing justice *quod* justice, by any religious pretences. Let the law firmly set its face against every species of tyranny, cruelty, rapacity, or immorality, whether it proceeds from the passions or the creeds of men. Let acts of this character be frowned upon, resisted, and punished for what they are, quite irrespectively of whence they come. It will be the grossest cowardice in us, and an abandonment of our duty, to recognise the legality of persecution, whatever the Koran may enjoin, and the Mohammedan may profess, whatever the Vedas may sanction and the Brahmins teach. Every native of the East Indies under British rule should be as free to become Christian without loss of life, liberty, or inheritance, as the Christian is to abjure or change his faith. Leave caste to maintain itself, if it can—let not law prohibit it—but also let not law sanction it. Deal, as you have begun to do, firmly and decisively with all the remaining modifications of Sutteeism, Thuggeeism, and Juggernautism—not as forms of religion, but as embodiments of brutality. Grapple resolutely with all public obscenities, self-immolations, tortures, murders, no matter how sacred may be the shrine behind which they find shelter. Drag them out, and punish them, lurk in what sanctuary they may. In short, do the proper work of a government—make Justice awful—maintain her supremacy—suffer neither priest, fakir, nor Brahmin, to put aside her sceptre, or encroach upon her throne.

Such seems to us to be the appropriate duty of Christian government in India, as elsewhere. It has to keep the civil stage clear of wrong—attempts under whatever pretext. Christian enterprise must do the rest. The religious spirit at home must supply and organise all the direct means of evangelisation—at least, until such time as India may be strong enough to meet her own religious wants. Government can best aid Christianity in our Eastern possessions by confining its direct agency to the sphere of civil affairs, and by leaving the application and

\* *Indian Rule and Responsibility.* A sermon delivered in Union Chapel, Islington, on Wednesday, October 7, 1857; being the day set apart for humiliation and prayer on account of the Indian Mutiny. By the Rev. Henry Allon. London: Aylott and Co., Paternoster-row.

[OCT. 14, 1857.]

management of spiritual agencies to the voluntary efforts of spiritual men.

#### THE PRIMATE ON CHURCH AFFAIRS.

The Archbishop of Canterbury met a large body of the clergy in Canterbury Cathedral on Monday, and addressed them on matters pertaining to the Church. Two of his more general topics were the Divorce Act and the Church-rate question. There were portions of the Divorce Act, he said, in which he could never concur; and he rejoiced that so many of the clergy had agreed in protesting against the liberty granted to divorced persons to claim again the rights of the marriage office. He believed, however, that persons under such circumstances would not be anxious to present themselves at church, particularly as there had been provided for them a legal resource of which they could without difficulty avail themselves. Adverting to the Church-rate question, his grace remarked that it was in *status quo*—a circumstance not much to be regretted, as it had given time for an inquiry which could not fail to be highly beneficial, since it had tended to show in how small a proportion of parishes—only five in a hundred—there was any opposition to Church-rates. It would, therefore, be no less unjust than unreasonable to abolish the impost upon the request of so small a number of persons. He, however, advised that in all cases where it is imposed, the object of the rate should be plainly stated, and that nothing should be charged upon it but things which are absolutely required for the services of the church and the sustenance of the fabric. In large parishes, however, there are instances in which portions have been separated and formed into independent ecclesiastical districts, having their own district churches. As they derive no special advantages, they ought to be exempt from all except perhaps a very small portion of the rate, to which the mother church should be entitled, as a tribute towards the religion of the country, with which property has been charged from time immemorial. The subject will undergo further consideration, and he hoped it would be settled with advantage to all classes of the community.

While Dr. Sumner congratulated his hearers on the absence of distressing perversions, and on the founding of nineteen new sees since 1840, he remarked with pain that questions concerning the Divine inspiration of the Scriptures have been raised in influential quarters, and that the introduction of railways has led to the demoralisation of the working classes and the desecration of the Lord's day.

**THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY AND THE INDIAN REVOLT.**—The Committee of the Church Missionary Society have made a minute on the Indian mutiny in its connexion with Christian missions, and the future government of India upon Christian principles. The minute says—While tens of thousands of England's choicest sons have flocked to India to reap a harvest of temporal wealth from the labour and skill of the natives, only a few Christian teachers have been sent out, in numbers utterly insignificant, compared with the work before them, to reap fields white with a spiritual harvest of immortal souls. The guilt of these neglected responsibilities must be divided between the Government of British India and the Christian churches of Great Britain. 1. Let it be urged upon the Government of India to honour God by avowing itself Christian Government—not neutral or indifferent to the religion of its subjects, but wishing that all should have the opportunity of knowing and judging of the claims of revealed truth, and desirous of their becoming Christians, upon personal conviction of the truth of Christianity. Let this avowal be accompanied with the widest possible proclamation that no compulsion will be used, no bribe will be given. 2. Let the toleration of all forms of religions be guaranteed, so far as concerns a man's opinions and his forms of worship; but not so far as to tolerate anti-social customs, or immoral practices under the garb of religion. Let the moral law of England be the moral law of India. 3. Let Government education comprise the teaching of the Word of God. 4. Besides these public measures, the present awful calamities call upon the Christian churches to make a new and enlarged effort to send forth missionaries to India. 5. The committee would venture farther to suggest, that the present would be an appropriate occasion for a great special effort to give Christian instruction in the vernacular languages of India to the masses of the population, and to provide them with a vernacular, moral, and Christian literature. The committee must, in conclusion, allude to the pecuniary loss to the society, which will be occasioned by this mutiny. They are not able at present to calculate the amount, but it will probably exceed 20,000*l.* or 30,000*l.*

**NEW ZEALAND BISHOPRIC.**—The Rev. Edmund Hobhouse, B.D., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, has been nominated to the new bishopric of Nelson, New Zealand, and will be consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury so soon as the necessary legal formalities can be completed.

**THE BISHOP OF LONDON** has presented the Rev. Dr. Stebbing to the rectory of St. Mary Somerset, Upper Thames-street. Dr. Stebbing was personally a stranger to the bishop, and we (*Literary Gazette*) believe the appointment has been made chiefly in recognition of his well-known literary zeal and industry.

**WORKING OF THE CONCORDAT IN AUSTRIA.**—Some time ago, a very large sum, more than 40,000*l.*, was subscribed for the establishment of a commercial academy in Vienna, but the whole affair is likely to fall to the ground, because the Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs insists on appointing a Roman Catholic

director and professors. The principal subscribers were Jews and Protestants, and, as they made it a condition *sine quid non* that Jews and Protestants should enjoy the same privileges as Roman Catholics, they are about to withdraw their subscriptions.

**REPORTED SECESSIONS TO ROME.**—A morning contemporary, who may always be relied on for the earliest and plumpest *canards* of the season, announced a day or two ago the secession of a number of clergymen of the Church of England to the communion of Rome. The Rev. H. N. Oxenham, one of the clergymen said to have seceded, denied the allegation in the columns of the *Standard*; and the *Union* says:—“We have authority for saying that, as respects the Rev. D. Nicolls, and the Rev. Walter Richards, the statement is equally untrue.”

#### Religious Intelligence.

**ALBION CHAPEL, SOUTHAMPTON.**—The thirteenth anniversary service of this chapel was held on Sunday and Monday last week. On the former day two most excellent sermons were preached by the Rev. John Stoughton, of Kensington. On Monday about 540 friends took tea in the spacious school and lecture-rooms, and it was very gratifying to recognise representatives from all the Dissenting congregations in the town. The rooms were tastefully decorated with evergreens, flags, and a large display of natural and artificial flowers. After tea a public meeting was held in the chapel, presided over by Samuel Morley, Esq., of London, who commenced the meeting with an energetic and forcible appeal for earnest exertion on the part of every individual connected with voluntary religious associations. The Rev. W. Roberts, the respected pastor of the church, spoke gratefully and encouragingly of the past, and hopefully as to the future. He stated that the church and congregation had been steadily increasing, and that the various institutions of the church were in a healthful state. He particularly alluded to the Sabbath school, in which about 400 children had been instructed on the previous day. The pecuniary results of the present anniversary were to be devoted to the payment of a sum of 100*l.*, being half-a-year's interest on the mortgage debt, 45*l.*, and the remaining 55*l.* for some necessary repairs to the chapel and premises, which had recently been executed, and also the cost of erecting a new gallery for the instruction of a larger number of infant children. The chairman generously offered towards this sum 10*l.*, and an additional sum of 10*l.* if they would commence a fund of not less than 50*l.* towards the mortgage debt. The Rev. Thomas Adkins moved the first resolution, and expressed, in most cordial terms, his congratulations on the present peaceful and promising aspect of the cause, and his sincere regard for Mr. Roberts, as its pastor. Similar kindly expressions of feeling were uttered by the Revs. P. Turner, S. S. Pugh, J. Woodward, and A. McLaren; and a letter was read from the Rev. G. W. Wright, regretting his inability to attend. The Rev. J. Stoughton, having addressed the assemblage in a strain of practical earnestness on the importance of working for Christ, announced his intention to give a donation, from a fund at his disposal, of 5*l.* towards the 100*l.*, and a further sum of 5*l.* towards the additional 50*l.* mentioned by the chairman. The collections altogether realised about 100*l.* The remaining sum has since been raised.

**HUNGERFORD CHAPEL.**—On Wednesday last, the anniversary of the opening of the Hungerford Chapel, in the New Forest, Hampshire, erected for the venerable Mr. Grant, by voluntary subscriptions, obtained from almost every part of the kingdom, and from those of every religious denomination who are enemies to religious intolerance, was celebrated in the rural village which bears its name. The morning being fine, large numbers proceeded from Southampton at an early hour, and after a delightful drive through the New Forest, met on their arrival many who, from the adjacent towns and villages, were convened to participate in the sacred pleasure of witnessing the success with which the labours of the devoted servant of God had been honoured during the preceding year. An admirable sermon, suited to the occasion, was preached by the Rev. Joseph Fletcher, of Christchurch; after which the friends and visitors adjourned to the school-room, erected also by voluntary subscription, and where a daily and Sabbath school is sustained, and where a plentiful cold collation was provided. It was reported by Henry Buchan, Esq., of Southampton, the treasurer for the chapel fund, that the whole of the sum necessary to erect the commodious, substantial, and even beautiful house of God, with the school-room, purchase of the land, and legal expenses, was collected and paid, and that in addition to this, 150*l.* had been raised towards the sum of 200*l.* to remunerate the faithful and self-denying pastor for the personal loss which he had sustained by the abruption of his property, affording a well-founded hope that the whole of that of which he has been deprived will be restored to him. It was also reported that the congregation continued to be large, and the spiritual prosperity of the church was advancing. Thus has God made the wrath of man to praise him, and what was designed for evil, has terminated in the advancement of an undefined amount of good. Samuel Morley, Esq., of London, who had contributed munificently towards the liquidation of the remaining debt on the chapel, and exerted himself efficiently in obtaining subscriptions from others, presided on the occasion.

**STOCKWELL INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.**—A large meeting of the church and congregation worshipping in the above place assembled on Wednesday evening, the 7th October, at the desire of their minister the

Rev. David Thomas, to hear from him an explanation of the reasons of his vacating his pulpit for three months. He said he wished to give three months' undivided attention to the promotion of a society which he sincerely believed was in social, patriotic and religious importance second to no institution of the present age, he alluded to “The National Newspaper League Company, Limited,” formed for the purpose of creating a high principled, authoritative daily journal. He connected himself with this movement purely on patriotic and Christian grounds; he had no appointment, neither did he wish one in connexion with the enterprise, nor did he expect to derive any regular advantage therefrom. He could not expect their sympathies unless he could make clear to them two things,—1st. That the object was thoroughly in harmony with Christianity; and, 2nd. That the project was thoroughly practical. In demonstrating the former proposition, he should show that upon pure moral character depended the well-being of man individually and nationally; that no organ in society was so influential in the formation of the character as the newspaper press; and that the daily press of this country, with some few honourable exceptions, gave out thoughts out of harmony with Christianity. He said that because he believed in Christianity, he felt the importance of this movement. As to practicability, that had been decided by the fact that several thousand men had already joined, and many of those amongst the most shrewd, enterprising and influential in the mercantile world, some scores of editors and proprietors of newspapers, leading lawyers and barristers, hundreds of ministers of the Gospel of all denominations (including clergymen), and upwards of 65,000*l.* were subscribed. He said twenty thousand shareholders were required, and these are flowing in every day from every part of the country. He believed in the course of next year the company would be complete; at any rate if it took years more to complete the work he should not be disheartened, as the end would be glorious. The thing will be done; it is in the hand of men who have determined that by the grace of God it shall succeed. He said he had secured the undermentioned eminent ministers to fill his pulpit during his absence:—Revs. Wye Betts, Peckham; S. Newth, New College; Dr. Halley, President of New College; Dr. Spence, Poultry Chapel; Basil Cooper, Islington; Paxton Hood, Dr. Liefchild, William Landels, H. Allon, Islington; Dr. Alliot. After Mr. Thomas's address the following resolution was moved by H. M. Bealby, Esq.; seconded by Edward Carlile, Esq., (deacons of the church); supported by R. J. Millar, Esq., and heartily and unanimously carried: “That this church and congregation, whilst regretting the anticipated partial absence of their esteemed pastor for three months, would express their conviction that the work to which for a time he is about to devote himself is intimately connected with the elevation of man and the promotion of truth, and while they regret being deprived of his valuable teaching do heartily wish him success in his patriotic and Christian mission, and shall at the expiration of that period welcome his return to his accustomed ministrations amongst them.”—From a Correspondent.

**RESIGNATION OF THE REV. G. B. JOHNSON.**—It is with unfeigned regret that we have to announce that the Rev. G. B. Johnson, the talented and respected minister of Belgrave-square Congregational Church, Over Darwen, has felt it to be his duty to resign his position as minister of that church and congregation. On Monday last, a church meeting was held, when the resignation of the rev. gentleman was read and accepted with general and deep regret. It is but just to Mr. Johnson to state that he does not leave his present important position from ill-health, but acting under the best medical advice, he has been assured that a prolonged residence in these northern districts, so humid and cold, may tend eventually to undermine his health, and to render him unfit for active labour in future days. The rev. gentleman will leave Darwen about the end of the present month, and will probably find a sphere of usefulness in the South of England. We unhesitatingly state that his removal will be a great loss to the whole district and to the county.—*Blackburn Weekly Times*.

**HIGH WYCOMBE, BUCKS.**—We understand that the Rev. Thos. Henry Browne, of Stowmarket, has accepted the invitation to become the pastor of the congregation assembling in Crendon-lane Meeting-House, and purposes commencing his ministry on the 18th inst.

**SUFFOLK CONGREGATIONAL UNION.**—This association held its autumnal meetings at Wattisfield on the 1st and 2nd inst. The services commenced on Thursday evening, when the Rev. R. Roberts, of East-Bergholt, preached the introductory sermon. Friday morning was set apart for conference. The County Home Missions received special attention, and it was deeply felt that the churches must be called to increased zeal and liberality, as much spiritual destitution still prevails in some parts of the county. The report of the “Open-air Mission” was most cheering and encouraging. More services have been held—greater numbers have been collected this summer than during any previous season, and some striking instances of conversion have been met with; from which it is manifest that this method of sowing broadcast the seed of divine truth is growingly appreciated by the people, and that it is approved and honoured of God. In the afternoon the union sermon, subject:—“A Revival of Religion, the Necessity of the Times,” was preached by the Rev. James Jenkins of Stansfield, and the “Lord's Supper” was administered by the Rev. C. Wills, M.A., of Bungay. After which, about 400 persons

took tea in a booth near the chapel; at half-past six o'clock religious services were resumed in the chapel, when addresses were delivered to a large congregation by the Revs. T. Sowter, of Sudbury, and Henry Coleman, of Wickhambridge. Nonconformity is venerable at Wattisfield, 203 years having passed since the planting of the church in that place.

**COLEFORD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**—The Baptists of this town having long felt the inconvenience of too small a place of worship, and the absence of all accommodation for a school of 500 children, the foundation-stone of a new chapel was laid October 7, by Thomas Batten, Esq., one of the deacons. The afternoon service was well attended, although the weather was most unfavourable. T. Nicholson, Esq., of Lydney, gave out a hymn, Rev. T. F. Newman, of Shortwood, read and prayed. The stone was then laid, and an appropriate speech delivered by Mr. Batten, which was followed by such heavy rains as quickly and unceremoniously dispersed the assembly. After tea, partaken of by 800 people in the present chapel, a public meeting was held, presided over by T. Batten, Esq. The chapel was crowded in every part. After a few brief remarks from the chairman, Rev. Mr. Humphries, of Arlington, gave out a hymn and prayed. Addresses were delivered by Rev. John Penny, the minister of the place, T. Nicholson, Esq., of Lydney, A. Goold, Esq., of Cinderford, Rev. C. Spurden, of New Brunswick, and Rev. T. F. Newman, of Shortwood. The contributions, which poured in freely at intervals in these engagements, amounted, including the profits of the tea and sums previously promised, to £1,250*l.* The new chapel, which is designed by C. G. Searle, Esq., of London, will be built in the Norman style, of the best Forest stone, with Bath stone facings and mouldings. It will seat 800 persons, and will cost, when complete, about £2,000*l.* The old chapel will be made into a school-room.

**THE REV. W. F. HURNDALL, PH. D., OF BISHOP'S STORTFORD,** has accepted the invitation to become pastor of the Independent church, Angel-street, Worcester, lately presided over by the Rev. Dr. Redford. Dr. Hurndall purposes commencing his stated labours on the second Lord's day in November.

**SHEPTON MALLET, SOMERSET.**—The Rev. J. Young has resigned the pastorate of the Independent church in the above town.

### Correspondence.

#### THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND IDOLATRY.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—In a former letter (see *Nonconformist*, 30th September) I have shown from a personal observation extending over more than fourteen years, that the Indian Government upholds by direct annual grants to the extent of thousands of pounds sterling, both Hindooism and Mohammedanism. Also, that it honours the idol-gods in the estimation of the people, by rendering salutes to the Indian princes on occasion of their visit to idolatrous places.

Let me further attempt to show some other ways in which our Indian rulers, wittingly or unwittingly, maintain the fabric and institutes of the false religions of India, and thereby bring on themselves and the British empire those afflictive visitations of the Divine displeasure, which the national fast and humiliation seeks to deprecate. The patronage of caste, extending over a hundred years in the Bengal army, has been already presented to the public mind and has brought down the reprobation of all Britain. But let it be understood, that although caste is not recognised in the enlistment of the armies of the other presidencies, it is in everything else. As matters at present stand, a low caste Sepoy dare not draw water from the same well as one of high caste, although that well is in the cantonments and is Government property. Nay, further, a British commanding officer, though he be the Duke of Cambridge himself, dare not draw water from the same well with one of the lowest rank provided he be of a certain sacred caste. Can discipline be maintained under such an adverse circumstance? The officers by keeping aloof from the well or the vessel drawn out of the well, are made to acknowledge themselves practically Maleficas, or unclean.

I have lived for years in camp, but no Hindostani Sepoy would ever give me his brazen vessel to drink from. And so with the officers. And here I mention the following fact: An officer commanded a Sepoy to remove some filth. This was contrary to the man's caste. He obeyed, and hardly fulfilled his military duty, returned and shot the officer dead.

But leaving caste in the army, how has it been treated in civil and educational matters? Sir Erskine Perry, when President of the Board of Education in Bombay, contended against admitting low castes into the Government schools. And by what redoubtable argument did he defend such a position so uncongenial to British institutions, and yet so welcome to the high castes of India? He alleged that the analogy of the British aristocracy justified the exclusion of the Indian Pariah; for said he, "There would be a disgrace involved in the eyes of the community in the contraction of marriage relationship between one of the house of Russell or Howard, with a butcher's daughter." I quote *ad sensum* if not *ad literam*.

In a case, where the Government was supreme, where it had manifestly right on its side, and no prescription to contend with, it excluded by rule and on principle the low castes from the educational advantages of the presidency.

This wrong to a large section of a loyal community,—this violation of righteous principle, is still upheld in Bombay, notwithstanding the precedents and present practice of missionary schools, where low and high are in the same class, and even of Government regimental schools. A native commissioned officer whose rank entitled him to social equality with the British officer, had his son excluded from an English school, in consequence of the above regulation.

The utmost toleration and privilege we have been able to obtain for our native converts to Christianity, is the retention of their former caste rights, as distinct

from their rights as Christians. That is to say, if a low caste man become a Mussulman, he is possessed of all the privileges of that community, such as drawing water from the public wells, &c. If he become a Christian, he still remains an outcast, and would be punished were he to go to the public wells. What a premium on the religion of Mohammed! What a dishonour on the religion of Christ! And that religion known to be the religion of Government.

But to return to the army. How, Sir, do you suppose that army pledges itself to its officers and its Government? What are the bonds whereby the largest army of Asia is bound to a handful of Europeans? On what moral basis, relatively to the Sepoy, is the stability of our empire made to depend?

The mass of the Hindoos *swear by the water of the Ganges*. An officiating Brahmin attends at the enlistments, and with the sacred water administers the oath of fealty, after which those enlisted kiss and pay reverence to the British standard.

Can we wonder that such bonds should be fragile as the webs of spiders, broken without a scruple whenever interest or passion command? Can we wonder, if whilst we administer oaths by those who are no gods, Jehovah, the only true God, should withhold his blessing and refuse to ratify the contract?

Another fact deserves attention. The several idolatrous festivals of both Hindoo and Mohammedan religions are taken under the patronage of Government by being made the subjects of regimental orders. On the same public order which states there will be divine service at the church in camp, may be also stated that lights and native music will be in the Sepoys' lines on the occasion of the Holi, or the Tarboot, or any other idolatrous festival.

A certain number of days for idolatrous purposes, with exemption from military duties, is thus afforded to the troops by Christian authority. All this is considered politic and necessary. The question is, Does God consider it thus?

Would that I were not forced to add, that the assistance of Christian officers, both of money and personal attendance, is far from unfrequent.

A Christian officer, truly such, refused to attend a nauch, or entertainment of dancing girls, got up by the Sepoys. The commissioned native officers remonstrated with him, as being out of order, and endangering offence from the Sepoys. What a state of moral principles is involved in this! The sight has been more than once witnessed of British officers with their white jackets bespattered with the yellow ochre cast on them by their own Sepoys in that abominable festival called the Sholi, which answers to the Saturnalia of Rome. A similar spectacle has been witnessed at an entertainment by a native prince. Shall we in this way secure the respect and loyalty of Sepoys or princes?

It is commonly argued that Indian caste is an inviolable institute, and that the Government cannot intermeddle with it. All who well know the natives will give to this one answer—viz., the natives will not long let caste militate against their self-interest. They have a host of ways whereby to reconcile the twain. They all acknowledge a god greater than all gods. This is, to use their own expression, "their belly." Hindoo caste is like the snake, which may lie strait and stiff, but which can also bend and twist and elude the grasp. If caste be abolished in the army or in the schools, will there be no army, no scholar? Nothing of the kind. A legend can quickly be conjured up, a gloss devised, harmonising principles brought into the socio-religious economy. Nothing easier. According to the Shastras, Brahmins demean themselves beneath respect, by serving the Malécha races. Do the Brahmins then avoid our service? No, they press into it. How can they do so consistently? By a device of their own. "All power," say they, "is but an emanation of our god Vishnu; in serving the powerful British, we are only serving our own god." The water of the Ganges is needed times without number for oaths, purifications, &c. But it is not at all times procurable in all parts of India. What is done? "Let there be faith," was the accommodating religious rule, "and so, Ganges' water is in your vessel." The supremacy of Hindoo gods, and the political subjection of their vassals, the Brahmins, seem inconsistent. Not at all. The British are the descendants of the monkey god Hanuman, and to them Ramchandra gave the political rule of India as a boon for their great ancestor's services.

The Mussulmans when conquerors of the country, drew water, of course, from the public wells. Nothing could be a greater abomination, inasmuch as they kill and eat the cow. Will the Hindoos then forsake their wells? No. Yet, how can their religion brook their drinking water polluted by the Mussulman? There is an exercise for Hindoo ingenuity, and well does it accomplish its task. "The Mussulman," say they "is pák (holy, pure.) The water therefore is not defiled." Thus they make a merit of necessity with a vengeance, satisfy their consciences, and spare themselves the obligation of force. And thus they will ever do.

On a large and enduring scale, let Hindoo interests be affected, and all the Shashas of India will not be allowed to interfere.

Let Government take its stand on sound principle, and the natives will accommodate to it their own position. On the contrary, if their rulers condescend to them, they will find caste rise in its pretensions till its arrogant claims render the work of Government impossible.

Oh, that our rulers may be wise and understand these things.

I am, dear Sir, yours sincerely,

W. CLARKSON.

Brading, Isle of Wight, October 8, 1857.

**LECTURE ON INDIA.**—The first of a course of two lectures on India was delivered on Monday night by Mr. Washington Wilks, in the Myddleton Hall, Islington, to a mixed audience of the working and mercantile classes. Mr. Wilks passed in review the history of our annexing policy in Hindostan; and urged that this policy, coupled with general misgovernment and acknowledged injustice, had brought about the present alarming crisis. He was loudly cheered as he went on to say that the Indian rebellion could not be suppressed if we were not prepared to inquire into its cause and seek for the administration of justice against English officials as well as against the maddened and exasperated Sepoys.

### THE DAY OF HUMILIATION.

Wednesday last, set apart by royal command, as a day of fast and humiliation on account of the events in India, was kept with great outward solemnity. Sermons were preached in the various places of worship belonging to the Established Church, and in those of Dissenters who do not object to such national expressions of opinion. The Roman Catholic body, not recognising the authority of the Queen in ecclesiastical matters, had chosen to observe a day of their own, named by their own spiritual dignitaries. In parish churches the form of prayer which has been published was adopted, and in Dissenting buildings the preachers took their own course relative to confession and supplication. All business was suspended at the Bank of England and the private banking establishments, the bills due that day being payable the day before. All the Government offices were closed, and at the Custom House and public docks there was an entire cessation of business. All places of public entertainment were shut, and licensed victuallers closed their establishments the same as on Sunday. The weather was very unfavourable for those who wished to turn the occasion into a recreative holiday—the rain falling from noon till night. In the provinces the day was kept with remarkable unanimity. In Scotland also all business was suspended, and the places of worship opened and well attended. Very few people went out of town. The streets of Edinburgh were remarkably quiet; and in the suburbs, usually much frequented on fast days, there were few strollers, though the weather was favourable. In Dublin nearly all the shops were shut except those of a few Roman Catholics, but nearly all the members of that communion obeyed the Queen's proclamation. There was service in all the Protestant churches at mid-day and in the evening.

The discourses delivered in the various churches of the metropolis had much in common. The preachers enforced the doctrine of God's judgments upon nations for their sins. Many traced the calamities in India to the compromising spirit of the Indian Government, which had led them to pay respect to the Native superstitions, and to discourage the spread of Christianity—nay, to ignore Christianity itself. Some drew a practical lesson from the revolt, and insisted that each individual was responsible, the sins of each making up the aggregate wickedness of the nation which had called down the wrath of God. Most of them deprecated the vindictive punishment of the mutineers—any retaliation, any revenge; but nearly all who touched on this subject called for stern justice. In many churches "dead marches" formed an imposing part of the ceremonial. The report of these discourses occupies nearly the whole of Thursday's *Times*. We have space only to notice some of the more remarkable.

**ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.**—The Lord Mayor attended privately in the morning; in the evening he came in state with the Corporation. The preachers were the Rev. B. M. Cowie, a minor canon, in the morning; and the Rev. Canon Dale in the evening. Mr. Cowie, in his discourse, said our foremost sin in India was that we had not spread Christianity among the infidel and heathen. The sincerity of our prayers would be tested by our actions. We should rise as one man to stem the flood of wickedness, cruelty, rebellion, and treason. Our soldiers will go forth to war as the subjects and servants of God. But we must punish the barbarians, not imitate their atrocities. "Let there be no private, vindictive retaliation, but deliberate sentence of death on all murderers and traitors." (Text, I Samuel, chapter xvii. verse 47.) Mr. Dale called upon his hearers to acknowledge the judgment of God, to do their utmost to abate the disaster, to make it profitable to their own souls, seeing that their sins may have drawn down this terrible visitation; and to aid liberally in providing for the sufferers. (Text, Isaiah xxvi. 7.)

**WESTMINSTER ABBEY.**—Dean Trench showed how nations, like individuals, are corrupted by prosperity, and how calamity is needed to remind them of their sins; and he drew an instructive contrast. They all remembered how, nine or ten years since, it fared with England, when the storm of wild revolution swept over Europe—when thrones of a thousand years came toppling down, and the fair capitals of Europe fell into the hands of brutal and violent men. They remembered how England sat unshaken and unmoved—her temple of freedom safe and unviolated—how she sat as a Queen, and said perhaps in her heart, "I shall see no sorrow." But now all is changed. The other nations of Europe are at peace, while sorrow and anguish has taken hold of us in England. We are now, as then, a spectacle to the world; but the nations we then pitied are now pitying us, or, it may be, speculating on that downfall that would not come, and saying in their hearts, "Now is she laid waste." He urged his hearers to take good heed that they do not defy God's chastenings, like the savages who hurled their javelins and shot their arrows in a spirit of defiance against the thunder and lightning. He enlarged upon one "accursed thing" in our relations with India—the opium

traffic; and trusted that the Christian conscience of England would be roused to declare that this unhallowed traffic should cease. (Text, Lamentations iii. 40, 41.)

ST. PAUL'S, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Mr. Liddell (the Tractarian) drew a distinction between national and individual sins. The present is not a personal but a national chastisement, inflicted for national sins. The Government in India has been in accordance with and initiated by the national mind at home. Whence had arisen that restless love of conquest, that frequent dethronement of native rulers, and annexation of one province after another to our gigantic dominions? It was the result of our pride and covetousness, which, deny it as they would, are the crying sins of the British people. In this instance it seems that our sins have been our punishment. For what lands have been the scene of the direst outrages yet committed against our countrymen? The very lands of which we have most recently taken forcible possession. What people, on the other hand, have been our most steadfast allies? Those Sikhs who some years back assailed us first in an unprovoked way, and were afterwards conquered in fair fight in that defensive warfare, and have since been treated by us with justice and kindness. But we are proud as well as covetous—proud of ourselves and of nearly everything belonging to us. The only thing we have not been proud of is our religion. We have cared much for our vast possessions, for our revenue, and for the fortunes (as they are called) which our kindred have made in that land of wealth and luxury; and we have cared, again, for our glory, for the dazzling feats of generals and the determined courage of our men; but we have not cared for the glory of God and the souls of those we have conquered. We have left our religion to take care of itself. Our nation has evinced no parental character towards the innumerable children of her forcible adoption in India. Little have we done to promote the glory of God in the acquisition of that vast and populous region. We have held it for ourselves, not for Him. Of the enormous revenue derived from our Eastern possessions, what proportion has been sanctified for the service of God and the maintenance of adequate Christian missions to evangelise these benighted multitudes? Next to nothing. From motives of worldly policy we have truckled to many of their worst superstitions. We have been timorous and time-serving, and have failed to exhibit our own religion in such an aspect as to gain their respect and affection. (Text, Daniel ix. 7.)

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon addressed at the Crystal Palace, the largest audience that has assembled in modern times to listen to the exhortations of a minister of the gospel. The palace was opened to the public at nine o'clock, and by noon every seat within earshot of the preacher had its occupant. The pulpit, which was brought from the Surrey-gardens, was placed at the north-east corner of the central transept at its junction with the nave, and the thousands of seats which had been here disposed, were soon engaged. Altogether there were 23,564 persons present, and it is scarcely possible that a more animated or enthusiastic audience could have been assembled. Selecting for his text a part of the 9th verse of the 6th chapter of Micah, "Hear ye the rod, and who hath appointed it," Mr. Spurgeon opened his discourse by stating that this world was not the place for the punishment of sin; it might be a place, but it was not the place for punishment. Some religionists, he observed, treated every accident which happened to man in the indulgence of sin as if it were a judgment. The upsetting of a boat on the river on a Sunday was in their view a judgment for the sin of Sabbath-breaking. The accidental fall of a house in which persons were engaged in any unlawful occupation was supposed to be a special judgment for the special sin committed. All these were childish notions; but there were many who carried the opposite doctrine to an extreme, and who were apt to deem, because God did not usually visit each particular offence in this life upon the transgressor, that there were no judgments at all. In this they were mistaken, for he felt persuaded that there were such things as national judgments—national chastisements for national sins. Oh! what a rod was that which had just been inflicted upon our country! His poor words would fall infinitely short of the fearful tale of misery and woe which must be told before we could know how smartly God had smitten us, and how sternly he had chidden. We had to lament over the fact of revolted subjects; for that they were our subjects he challenged all the world to deny. With equal confidence he asserted that they were our subjects rightly, for the Sepoys had voluntarily given themselves up to our dominion, and had taken the oath of fealty to her Majesty. The revolt, therefore, was not that of a nation, as when patriots strived to free their country from the yoke of an oppressor, but it was the revolt of treasonous and sedition subjects, fomented by ambition and the vilest lusts. He would not defile his lips by detailing them; they must be punished, for both Heaven and earth demanded it. He was no soldier. He loved not war; but he did not believe that this was a war at all in the proper sense of the term, for our troops had gone forth against revolted subjects who by their crimes and unmentionable sins had incurred the punishment of death. As the arrest of murderers was not war, so the arrest of Indian Sepoys was not war; and while earth demanded their punishment, he believed that God would sanction it. The rev. gentleman proceeded to observe that it would have been well for us if we had heard the rod before it had fallen upon us, and that there were indications sufficient to have forewarned us of the dispositions of the natives. He urged that we should never for a moment have tolerated the so-called religion of the

Hindoos, which was neither more nor less than a mass of the vilest filth that the imagination could conceive. Religious liberty was a principle dear to all, but when religion taught immorality he said at once, "Down with it." He could never tolerate such a system as that. In the terms of the official declaration, it was our sins that had brought this visitation upon us, and in it we were exhorted to humiliate ourselves on account of them. He would be as honest as he could with his audience, and would tell them what were the sins for which, if it were true that God was now punishing us for sin, we were probably suffering. There were, he said, sins openly committed in this community which ought never to have been allowed; such, for instance, as the infamous nuisance in Holywell-street—at length, he trusted, about to be suppressed; and the barefaced prostitution which was permitted in the Haymarket, Regent-street, and our places of public resort. He then touched upon the nature of our public amusements, and observed with regret that "lords and ladies frequently sat in theatres to listen to plays which were a long way from decent." Having exhibited these as glaring faults and sins of the community, he then enumerated various individual sins, such as pride, oppression of the poor, illiberality, carnality, and the like; and he urged that it was the prevalence of sins like these which should induce us to humiliate ourselves in the dust and to beg the mercy of the Almighty. Mr. E. T. Chipp presided at the organ, the swelling notes of which, assisted by the voices of the congregation, added materially to the deeply-impressive nature of the service. The sum collected in the building on account of the Indian Relief Fund amounted to 475. 16s. 11d., in addition to which the Crystal Palace Company contributed 200L, bringing up the collection to 675. 16s. 11d.

SCOTCH CHURCH, CROWN-COURT, (the Rev. Dr. Cumming).—Genesis xlii. 36—"All these things are against me." The preacher, in the course of his sermon, said that we should look at our afflictions as chastisements—not penalties—as preparatory to purer lives here and eternal joys hereafter. He expressed his conviction that the awful baptism of sufferings, and sorrows, and death, that had sprinkled the soil of India, was, deplorable and heart-rending as we felt it to be, the introduction to enduring blessings. It was our present duty to enlist, on behalf of the powers that be, all the disposable might and resources of the empire, in order to crush this sanguinary insurrection—this murderous crusade against helpless babes and unoffending women. They were not demanding vengeance; but, surely, just and due retribution was mercy as well as justice. They invoked not the sword against a single Hindoo or Mohammedan woman or child; but was it unjust to require that every Sepoy found armed against our Queen and her authority in India should meet the traitor's and the murderer's doom?

That was not mere justice to the guilty, it was mercy to the rest of the empire. Here the highest political expediency and the purest justice were one. It was our duty, and he was sure it was our instinctive impulse, to pray, as with one heart and voice, that God, who is as near to every acre of India as of England, would be pleased in great mercy to spread his protecting shield over our countrymen and their wives and children, now exposed to savage and relentless proscription and cruelties. Let every heart be a fountain of sympathy, and every purse a source of succour. Numbers of soldiers, victims of pestilence and battle, whose widows and orphans are bequeathed to us—engineers and clerks, and countless employés in the civil departments—children at school in England, now orphans, and the schools unable to continue to receive them—constitute together an amount of destitution and suffering of which we had no precedent in the late Crimean campaign.

FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH OF LONDON, ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND.—The Rev. G. G. Dangars, the pastor of this church, took his text from Habakkuk, iii., 2, "In wrath remember mercy." The salient points of his discourse were, that the present calamities in India have no precedent in past history, and cannot in any way be accounted for or explained away by mere political economy or philosophical science. The magnitude of these calamities, their abruptness, the nullity or absence of causes to justify them, must induce an inquiring soul to look above in order to find a satisfactory explanation and receive a salutary lesson. In terminating, the rev. pastor made a touching allusion to future success in India.

SURREY CHAPEL (the Rev. Newman Hall).—1 Sam. ii. 30. "Them that honour me I will honour, and they that despise me shall be lightly esteemed." The preacher remarked in the course of his sermon, that it was not a new thing for God to punish one nation by means of a people more wicked than themselves. However inexcusable the revolt of the Sepoys, and however fiendish their cruelty, God, by them, might be summoning us as a nation to repentance of our own sins and to reformation. Had not atrocities been committed under the British flag in India which, considering our greater civilisation and knowledge of the gospel, rendered us as culpable before God as the Sepoys? Had there been no oppression, no torture, no bloodshed in former years, for the mere purpose of increasing revenue? And had not the people of England been guilty of supineness—satisfied with the glory and wealth obtained, and indifferent to the means employed—doubtless our government had been better for the people of India than that of their own princes. Doubtless they had on the whole enjoyed a security unknown before. But was it enough that Christians had done better than heathens? It had not been the welfare of the people of India, but our own

national greatness and acquisition of wealth by which we had been influenced; we had thus failed to honour God by reverencing His will, and promoting to the utmost His glory in the well-being of His creatures. We had not, by this conduct of our countrymen, shown to idolaters the superiority of the Christian religion. The lives of Europeans had been for the most part a direct contradiction to the teachings of our missionaries. Our rulers—for the purpose of securing, as they fancied, the goodwill of the natives—had actually encouraged their superstitions. Caste had been upheld. The pilgrim's tax had been collected and disbursed by British officials at the heathen shrines; temples had been maintained in which the most disgusting vices were the homage rendered to the idol; English officers had been obliged to lead out the troops to do honour to Jugernaut; Sepoy soldiers on becoming Christians had been discharged the service. In these and other ways direct honour had been rendered to the abominations of idolatry. Yet the end was not answered. We had dishonoured God in order to retain our empire; and the result was that God was showing that we were "lightly esteemed." No one would recommend the employment of force in promoting Christianity. But when would Government learn that religion at home and abroad should be left to God and each man's conscience? Let not Christianity—let not idolatry be upheld by the arm of the State. Let every security be afforded to the teachers of both systems; but let Government as such link itself to neither. Away, then, henceforth with all recognition of heathenism. Let the natives of India feel that while we leave them to the free exercise of their religion, we respect our own. But let us no longer tolerate cruelty and vice under the plea of liberty. Let whatever interferes with freedom of property and person, and all offences against morality, be at once put down. Let not British law sanction, under the pretence of religion, atrocities which have their legitimate development in the present outrages committed on our country-women. And let us all remember, as individuals and as a nation, that the law of God and not worldly policy, is to be our rule of conduct—that what is right will, in the end, prove to be what is best, even on the lowest grounds of self-interest, and that God will honour those who honour him.

WEST LONDON SYNAGOGUE, MARGARET-STREET.—The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Marks, who offered the following prayer, which was used at other places of Jewish worship:

O Lord! who art our strength and our refuge, we implore Thee to look down from Thy holy habitation, from heaven, and to have mercy upon us; for a lament has gone round about our borders, and many traitors have risen up in our Eastern empire, to slay our countrymen and to root them out from the land. Destruction upon destruction is cried, for the whole land is spoiled. Suddenly are plundered the tents of those who were dwelling in ease; in a moment their homes are no more. For this our souls are bowed down to the dust; and our eyes are turned unto Thee, O God! until Thou wilt be gracious unto us. Hear, O Lord, the cries of those who fell victims in the day of slaughter: hear, O Lord! the moan of the babes and sucklings, whose souls have been poured out into their mothers' bosoms: hear, O Lord! the voice of our supplications, and save our people out of the hands of barbarians, whose light is a fire, and whose religious fervour is a flame, devouring and wasting on every side. Save, O Lord! those who are delivered over to death, and protect them from all outrage and insult. Be Thou a shield to our army, and gird them with valour on the day of battle. Endue also the leaders of our hosts with a spirit of counsel and might; and give vigour and fortitude to the people, so that they may strengthen the hands of their warriors, and support them with all their heart and with all their means, until Thou, O Lord! shalt give us rest from these evil days, and until there shall be proclaimed throughout the land, "Peace, peace unto the far and unto the near." Amen.

May He who dispenses salvation unto kings and dominion unto princes; whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom; who delivered his servant David from the destructive sword; who maketh a way in the sea, and a path through the mighty waters—may he bless, preserve, guard, assist, exalt, and highly aggrandise our Sovereign Lady, Queen Victoria; the Prince Consort; Albert, Prince of Wales; and all the Royal Family. May the supreme King of kings, through His infinite mercy, preserve her and grant to her life, and deliver her from all manner of trouble and danger; make her enemies to fall before her, and cause her to prosper in all her undertakings. May the supreme King of kings, through His infinite mercy, incline her heart and the hearts of her counsellors and nobles, with benevolence towards us, and all Israel. In her days, and in ours, may Judah be saved, and Israel dwell in safety; and may the Redeemer come unto Zion. O that this may be his gracious will! and let us say, Amen.

DUTCH CHURCH, AUSTINFRIARS.—A sermon was preached by the Rev. H. Gehle, D.D., from the 2nd of Chronicles, xx. 1—4, in which the rev. gentleman pointed out the great similarity between the occurrences mentioned in the sacred narrative and the fearful emergencies of the present time.

GREEK CHURCH, LONDON-WALL.—At this church the minister, the Rev. N. Morphino, read a sermon to a full congregation, in which he earnestly prayed the Almighty in his mercy to stop the further shedding of Christian and innocent blood in India, and to vouchsafe speedy victory to her Majesty's forces over the rebels, and that it might please Him in His goodness soon to grant peace and tranquillity to that distracted portion of her Majesty's dominions.

JOHN-STREET CHAPEL, BEDFORD-ROW, (Rev. Baptist Noel).—1st Peter, v. 6, "Humble yourselves therefore under the mighty hand of God." Mr. Noel gave a very plain statement of the atrocities committed by the mutineers, detailed the sufferings of some of our countrymen and country-women, and passed a high eulogium on our brave soldiers, described the perils they had undergone

and the victories they had gained, when they have had five, and sometimes even ten to one against them. He spoke of the justness of our cause and the certainty of our arms being victorious, and concluded by making an earnest appeal to his hearers on behalf of the Indian Relief Fund. A collection was made at the doors.

**STOCKWELL NEW CHAPEL.**—The Rev. David Thomas preached from Luke ix. 54.—“And when his disciples James and John saw this, they said, Wilt Thou not that we command fire to come down from heaven and consume them, even as Elias did? But he turned and rebuked them, and said, Ye know not of what spirit ye are, for the Son of Man is not come to destroy men, but to save them.” Mr. Thomas took grounds different from most of the preachers on this day. To say that Providence had given us India was, he said, blasphemy. He did not say that England had not conferred any good on India, although this is denied with much evidence by many; but the benefit had been incidental, not intentional. Our object in going there was patent to the world. It was mercenary and selfish, to cultivate deadly opium, to drive our trade, to extend our dominion, and not to elevate the population. Another assumption was that India had no right to try to rid herself of our dominion. Far be it from him to offer one word of palliation for the enormities perpetrated upon our countrymen in India. He recoiled from them with horror—he execrated them as infernal; but if Poland, Hungary, and Italy would make an honest effort to regain their freedom and independence, what noble nation under heaven would not yield to them its sympathy? Why then should we manifest this astonishment at India? Hindoos are men. The Sepoys the other day were our gallant soldiers. They felt oppression, loved freedom, and had their aspiration for independence. Another assumption was, that our duty at the present crisis was to deal out punishment. The cry for vengeance was raised and loudly echoed. Such a cry was worthy only of Pagans. Christianity was against all resentment and revenge. The spirit of destruction was the spirit of the devil. The power to destroy was devilish; the power to save was divine. He maintained that Christianity was against all war. He would have no man sent out as a missionary, no man on a missionary board who was not thoroughly sound on this point.

**CLAYLAND'S CHAPEL, CLAPHAM-ROAD.**—In this place of worship there was no special service last Wednesday, but on Sunday evening the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown, M.A., the pastor, delivered a discourse specially bearing upon the Indian mutinies, founded on Jeremiah iv. 10 and 31, of which the following is an outline:—

The preacher began by remarking that Judaism is God's revelation of the laws which govern the national life of mankind. They were an elect people, but elect for representation—to be, as elect, eminent; first in honour, first in strength and duty, and bound to justify their place. They were in front of the danger as well as honour, and measured the whole range of national temptations. We are the legitimate heirs of their experience. Not for themselves only but for the world, their life was lived, and the history of it writ. Jeremiah's words are full of solid instruction for nations, for he lived in a time which searched the depths of the national heart.

In endeavouring to take a Christian view of this Indian calamity we should first dwell on the principle by which we hold India at all, and are bound to maintain our hold, cost what it may. After remarking on the tone of the piling politicians who attempt to represent our enterprises in India as a kind of magnificent brigandage, and our empire as ill-gotten spoil, which we were bound to restore, the preacher proceeded to consider at some length the way in which the empire of civilised races over savage or half-civilised races mostly grows. We cannot present the argument in a few words. It was concluded as follows:—The empire in India has extended its circle just as the extension became essential to the maintenance of the relations which were established between Englishmen and Hindoos, when the first felt they had need of each other, and God brought them to act and react upon each other according to the nature of each. It is thus that government grows. It is rarely the part of a formal covenant, still more rarely of a far-sighted scheme of empire; it grows out of the nature of things—it is in virtue of the word of circumstance, which also in its imperative mood, is the Word of God. We have India because India needed government, could not govern herself, or hold herself honestly to the engagements she made. We hold India because we can govern India—because our rule, with all its vices and wrongs, is the one chance for the reign in India of some tolerable likeness of righteousness and truth. To resign her as some shamefully counselled, to be driven from her as some fearfully prophesied, would be to resign or be driven from all that distinguishes us as a people—and which makes the strength and the justness of our rule in India. The tidings which reach us by every mail, that when the rebels are driven out from any district the British are hailed by the poor peasants with unspeakable joy, is India's seal to the God's charter by which we hold her, and while that seal lasts the charter, by God's help, shall never be torn away. Indeed I feel so thoroughly that the cause of right in relation to the life of nations is identified with our triumph, that were there the least need of it I believe we should be justified in preaching the recovery of India as a kind of Holy War.

In inquiring, in the second place, how it happens that we have well nigh lost India, reference was made to the blighting influence of Spanish colonisation in America, so that to a poor Indian chief hell had no terrors, so that there were no Spaniards there. “And what is Spain now? Where her broad dominions, where her mighty fleets? Queened by a harlot, administered by tyrants, preyed upon her very vitals by a legion of harpy officials, she is paying in sackcloth and ashes the long arrears of doom. Shall such be the fate of England?—it cannot be. Dark deeds enough can be brought to light, but they are not the characteristics of our rule. Once brought to light, England reprobates them as intensely as her bitterest foe. After a reference to the

magnificent declamation of Burke on Indian misrule, and to the contentment and joy, on the whole, of the poor of the Hindoo race in our supremacy, the preacher concluded that “we have another destiny before us than to repeat the history of Spain.” But why then “are we spoiled?” Why “is our soul wearied because of murderers?” The simple, broad answer was given, because we have practised in India, the method which has well nigh exhausted our life at home of all strength and dignity—we have been eager to get all the advantage possible out of our eminent position, and do as little service as possible in return. The evil was traced through all our home life, in the family, in commerce, and in Government—was shown to be the great national sin of our times and just ground of national humiliation, when it bears its full fruit of bitterness in India. The other great matter God had against us, besides the sins of India—covetousness, luxury, and the like, which are the secret sources of our daily judgments—we were ashamed and afraid to act like Christians before the idolaters of India—had carried to a vice our sensitive horror of even the appearance of persecution or undue influence on religion, and so managed matters as to lead the Sepoys to imagine that the suspicion of our intention to Christianise them was legitimate ground of mutiny.

In speaking of the future, and of the two parties, one of which made “Delenda est Delhi!” its motto, while the other took the so-called Christian side, and talked much of forgiveness, it was observed “while some cry that vengeance must have room,” perhaps it is enough for us to know that vengeance will have room. It is one thing to say what ought to be done by a clement and Christian nation, if we had the rebels here, calmly in a British court of justice, and could weigh the whole case; it is another thing to say what will be done now that they, not we, have put it into the hands of an infuriated soldiery to deal out their doom. They, not we, have chosen that issue. Their outrages on our countrywomen were meant to challenge us to a war to death—and so it must be. And since the Captain of the Lord's host stood with drawn sword before Joshua, and bade him rid the earth of miscreants who darkened the air of heaven, a godly nation can recognise this as the hand of God, dealing out a dreadful doom on dreadful sin. The measures needful for the better government of India the soldier and statesman must consider; but there was one great moral point on which the whole four future in India would turn. We must make known in India that measure of man, that sacredness of a human person, which God has made known to us; and we must make the Brahmin understand it. “They say the Brahmins are finer and more spirited soldiers. Of course they are. So once in England the knight was a finer and more spirited soldier than the peasant; but both fight in the front ranks now at our Waterloo and Sebastopolis, and both were decorated with the Cross of Valour in Hyde-park the other day. We will not degrade the Brahmin, but lift the Soodra to his level, and make them understand with a strong hand—the strong hand of victory—that England opens before both of them the career of a man. Till we do this, God will never bless us in India.” The influence of the railroad system, and the general stir and animation of busy life which we must infuse, in breaking down the caste system, was dwelt upon. “We must infuse our own life into India, for therefore God sent us there, and till we do it we shall hold the country but as conquerors, and be at the mercy of our slaves every hour.” But the overwhelming question is how many thoughts and impulses of Christianity can we get into the hearts of official Englishmen in India. Thank God we have men there not a few—Havelock among them—whose godliness is as conspicuous as their valour and conduct; and these are the men to do our work, if we give them room though, and do not mar it by our petty bigotries and narrow measures of all things in earth and in heaven. We must send the right men, and when there must trust them. That dear belief of the British public, that it can do everything better than those trained to it, must be held in abeyance. We must find the men who “can do it,” put them in the right place, and then, if we can, let them alone. Most righteously have we been humbled as a nation for our Indian empire, for we are doing the very same things at home. There is hardly a parish vestry which does not, by the same easy carelessness and the same profligate jobbery, stand in the way of the interests of the people. The Indian Government was dawdling through its railroads, telegraphs, and cotton plantations, while this volcano was bursting under its very feet, just as we are dawdling through our drainage system, while the cholera is on our frontier, and next year will be in our homes. The preacher concluded his discourse by an appeal to his hearers, many of whom were in the same way dawdling through life, talking of to-morrow, while God says to-day. To-morrow, the things that make for your peace may be hidden from your eyes.

It seems that the national jealousy of Wales has been aroused by the omission, accidental or otherwise, of all mention of the Principality in the proclamation recently published commanding a public fast throughout England and Ireland.

The following is a list, necessarily incomplete, of collections made in churches and chapels of the metropolis:—St. Paul's, 103*s.* 2*s.*; St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, 75*s.*; St. Stephen's, Walbrook, 75*s.* 6*d.*; Christ Church, Newgate-street, 19*s.* 10*d.*; St. Magnus the Martyr, 29*s.* 8*d.*; St. Margaret Pattens, 17*s.* 5*d.*; St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, 29*s.* 9*s.*; St. Sepulchre, Snow-hill, 19*s.* 4*s.*; Poultry Chapel, City, 35*s.* 5*d.*; St. Andrew's, Holborn, 22*s.* 5*d.* 2*s.*; Allhallows, City, 4*s.* 0*s.* 4*d.*; St. Paul's, Covent-garden, 70*s.*; St. Thomas, Liberty of the Rolls, 16*s.* 1*d.*; St. Mary's, Tothill-fields, 16*s.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; Trinity Church, Marylebone, 65*s.* 17*s.* 1*d.*; Hanover Chapel, Regent-street, 44*s.* 14*s.*; St. John's, Fitzroy-square, 20*s.*; St. Peter's, Marylebone, 51*s.* 3*d.*; Archbishop Tennyson's Chapel, 19*s.* 5*s.*; All Saints', Gordon-square, 14*s.*; St. John's Chapel, Bedford-row, 88*s.* 12*s.* 10*d.*; Camden Chapel, St. Pancras, 42*s.*; St. Pancras, 134*s.* 16*s.* 11*d.*; Old St. Pancras, 5*s.* 14*s.* 9*d.*; St. Matthew's, Oakley-square, 33*s.* 5*d.* 3*d.*; St. Stephen's, Paddington, 108*s.*; St. Luke's, Chelsea, 73*s.* 17*s.* 9*d.*; De Beauvoir Church, Hackney, 29*s.* 2*s.* 3*d.*; St. John Baptist, Hoxton, 13*s.* 5*d.*; St. Mark, Old-street-road, 16*s.*; Christ Church, St. George's East, 10*s.* 12*s.* 11*d.*; St. Philip's, Clerkenwell, 15*s.* 10*s.*; St. Mark's, Clerkenwell,

46*s.* 14*s.* 9*d.*; St. Mary the Less, Lambeth, 13*s.* 17*s.* 8*d.*; St. Mark's, Kennington, 74*s.*; St. George the Martyr, 98*s.* 7*s.* 7*d.*; Christ Church, Brixton, 85*s.* 6*s.* 11*d.*; York-street, Walworth, 25*s.*; Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, 15*s.*; Scotch Church, Covent-garden, 105*s.*; Scotch Church, Regent's-square, 30*s.* 11*s.* 11*d.*; Crystal Palace, 675*s.* 16*s.* 11*d.*; Craven Chapel (Independent), Marshall-street, St. James's, Westminster, 35*s.* 4*s.* 2*d.*; Poultry Chapel, 35*s.* 5*s.*; Union Chapel, Islington, 54*s.* 16*s.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, in addition to 95*s.* previously contributed.

Amongst the other Dissenting places of worship in addition to those already mentioned, in which services were held may be mentioned, the Poultry Chapel (Rev. J. Spence, D.D.), Stepney Meeting-house (Rev. J. Kennedy), Tottenham-court-road Chapel (Rev. J. W. Richardson) Caledonian-road Chapel (Rev. E. Davis), the Moravian Chapel (Rev. John Miller), Lower-street Chapel, Islington, (Rev. H. Marchmont) Kingsgate Chapel, Holborn (Rev. F. Wills), Eccleston Chapel (Rev. Spencer Pearsall), Congregational Chapel, Stratford (Rev. J. E. Stallybrass, B.A.), Bermondsey (Rev. S<sup>t</sup> Rose), New-road, Camberwell (Rev. H. P. Tiddy), Union Chapel, Islington (Rev. H. Allon), Queen's-road Chapel, Dalston (Rev. W. Miall), Brunswick Chapel (Rev. J. B. Talbot), New College Chapel (Rev. H. Christopherson), and Wycliffe Chapel (Rev. Dr. Reed).

In his address at the Caledonian-road Chapel, the Rev. E. Davies took occasion to express his regret that the Government in the royal proclamation had made the Queen command “her subjects to engage in the religious exercises of that day.” The phraseology did not suit the enlightened liberal views of the present day. At the same time it was highly proper that in circumstances like the present the Sovereign should invite her subjects or recommend them to humble themselves before God.

In many of the leading places of worship of the Independent and Baptist denominations no service was held—in some special attention had been called to the Indian mutinies on the previous Sabbath. For example, the Rev. Jno. Burnet preached a sermon at Camberwell-green Chapel, applicable to the present position of public affairs, from Peter i. 5, 6: “Humble yourselves, therefore, under the mighty hand of God, that He may exalt you in due time.”

In opening his discourse, he stated his reason for adverting to the subject then, instead of on the following Wednesday. A proclamation had issued from the Crown, strictly charging and commanding its subjects to observe that day by prayer and humiliation, as they tender the favour of Almighty God. Now it is a first principle with Dissenters that the Crown has nothing to do with religious matters. Higher ground than that taken in this proclamation could not have been taken by the Pope. A recommendation from the Crown to observe the day religiously would have been only graceful and Christian-like, and would undoubtedly have met with universal compliance; on the last occasion of the kind the adoption of such a tone for the future had been urged by a deputation of Dissenters upon the Secretary of State; but although he promised his attention to the subject, the present proclamation came out in the old form. Now as a proclamation is not law, nothing but an Act of Parliament having that force, and the last monarch (James II.) who attempted to enforce a proclamation having lost his crown in consequence, the tone assumed might as well have been commendatory as otherwise. These remarks were made because principle required it, not out of any feeling of disloyalty; for, said the preacher, in loyalty to the Crown, and to the Constitution, we yield to none. We have thought it right, however, not to let the week pass away without showing some sympathy with the public calamity and with the intention of the Government, although we may conscientiously disapprove of the manner in which the latter has been carried out. The remainder of Mr. Burnet's discourse was divided into five heads: the blessings enjoyed by the nation—the guilt of the nation—the danger to which we are exposed—our duty for the future—and the reward graciously connected by God with duty. In the course of his observations he adverted with gratitude to the measure of religious liberty which permitted such remarks to be freely made, and also commented severely upon the manner in which missionaries had been in the first instance prevented from entering India.

The discourses delivered in our large towns were similar in substance to those addressed to metropolitan hearers. At the cathedral, Manchester, the Dean, in the course of his sermon, expressed a hope that the present outbreak might induce in our various institutions, during the ensuing winter, lectures by competent persons upon these subjects, until the national mind became fully aroused to the duty and interest of making the resources of the Indian empire conducive in the largest possible degree to the advantage of Great Britain as a nation, and to the highest prosperity of the peoples of India as subjects of the British throne! The Rev. Canon Stowell said, it sickened him to find the tone some of the papers had taken, and some of them conducted by men from whom they might have expected better things, who, however, were breathing out threatenings and slaughter against their poor deluded fellow-men, and all the time seemed to think they were doing God service, in wishing almost to annihilate the natives, and to sweep Delhi off the face of the earth. The Rev. Dr. M'Kerrow, in the Presbyterian Church, spoke in a similar strain.

In Birmingham shops and factories were closed. The Rev. J. C. Miller, at St. Martin's Church, said, that so far from allowing the Sepoys to escape unscathed we were bound in duty, as the vicegerents of God, to hunt from the jungle in which he might have taken refuge, the very last man who had been an instigator of, or performer in, the crimes which had been committed. At Carr's-lane Chapel the morning service was conducted by the Rev. John Angel James. He selected for his text the 18th and 19th

verses of the 9th chapter of Daniel. "O my God, incline thine ear and hear; open thine eyes and behold our desolations and the city which is called by thy name; for we do not present our supplications before thee for our righteousness, but for thy great mercies. O Lord, hear; O Lord, forgive; O Lord, hearken and do; defer not for thine own sake, O my God, for thy city and thy people are called by thy name." The rev. gentleman expressed his fear that some of the public journals in commenting upon the sad events that had lately happened in India, seemed to be bent upon fanning and feeding the flame of British wrath, and would add to instead of diminishing the wrath of the Almighty.

The Indian Government had sinned greatly in continuing the infamous opium trade with China, and fostering a taste in that empire for that most deleterious drug, and the war called the opium war was the most unjust we ever entered into. We must not say Providence intended this to be, but think what we intended when we countenanced the traffic. He feared that the impression produced on the mind of the Hindoo by our rule was, that our religion was in our Bibles but not in our hearts. No doubt things had been growing better of late years, but our God had a heavy reckoning with us, and he was shocked to hear Christians trying to palliate and excuse these things, and merging their Christianity in their patriotism.

At the Church of the Saviour, Mr. George Dawson preached from the text contained in the 4th verse of the 9th chapter of Deuteronomy.—" Speak not thou in thine heart, after that the Lord hath cast them out from before thee, saying, For my righteousness the Lord hath brought me in to possess this land: but for the wickedness of these nations the Lord doth drive them out from before thee." In the course of his discourse he said:—

But a few months ago we learnt through one of our houses of Parliament that to our shame the treasures which had come into the English funds had been wrung from the wretched Hindoos by means of torture. This may not have been done by English hands, but it was proved to have been done by the servants of Englishmen. The crime of rupee loving is grown at home, where we worship wealth more than character. A country neglected, without roads, with its resources undeveloped, the trade in opium cultivated, but other trades left uncared for by the Government; these are things, the existence of which is cause for humiliation. May the terrible torch of rebellion light us to the study of things hitherto neglected, as it has already made so many of us study the map of India for the first time, that we might trace with trembling fingers the path of those we love.

At Rochdale some of the mills continued to work and services were not held in any of the Dissenting places of worship except the Wesleyan. At Bradford no fewer than twenty-eight of the members of the corporation went in procession to the church, where the vicar, the Rev. Dr. Burnett, preached. In all the other churches, and in most of the chapels, services were held, with the exception of one Nonconformist building, the minister of which opposes the royal prerogative in ordering a day of humiliation and prayer. Other parties questioned the policy of the whole, on the ground that ourselves and successive governments are more to blame than the Sepoys. The day was duly observed in Darlington, a few only of the Quakers keeping open their places of business as a "protest" against forms and customs. Collections were also made at the various places of worship in aid of the sufferers by the mutiny.

In Leeds the Independent and Baptist denominations held a united service in the morning, in East-parade Chapel, in which spacious edifice a large congregation assembled. The service was conducted by the Rev. H. R. Reynolds (minister of the chapel), by giving out a hymn, and reading the 90th Psalm; after which the Rev. C. Bailhache (Baptist) offered up prayer. Another hymn was then sung, and Mr. Edward Barnes offered up prayer. A third hymn having been sung, the Rev. G. W. Conder ascended the pulpit, and after reading Gen. xviii. 20–33,—(Abraham's earnest expostulation on behalf of Sodom)—and Matt. v. 38–48, delivered a brief and impressive address, in concluding which he appealed to the Christian feeling of the nation to temper justice with mercy. The rev. gentleman, at the conclusion of his address, offered up prayer. The services were concluded by a prayer by the Rev. H. R. Reynolds. There was no collection. In the course of a special service held at Belgrave Independent Chapel in the evening, the Rev. G. W. Conder said:—

He knew it was the fashion to laugh at peace people. He would not say that it was sinful to draw the sword—for he believed it was perfectly just and necessary at the present time; but let there be no vengeance. Defend your property with whatever force was necessary—but stay there: pursue not the enemy with a mere spirit of vengeance and desire of blood. A voice had been heard to say, "Who pules about mercy?" When the writer of those lines should, on his knees, ask God to forgive his sins, suppose God replied, "Who pules about mercy?" Let us have no sympathy with those words; and when the first opportune moment came we should put our sword into its sheath. It was Christian to be thankful to God when we were able to put the sword into its scabbard—and he defied any argument against that to be shown in the word of God. "If ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father which is in heaven forgive your trespasses."

Two other remarkable discourses delivered in connexion with the day of humiliation have come under our notice. Mr. Caughey, the American revivalist preacher, said to a Sheffield congregation—

He believed the whole of Europe and North America were filled with the elements of war, which only waited a fit opportunity to involve both hemispheres in convulsive throes and deadly antagonism. In North America, while the North hurled anathemas at the South (which

were cordially reciprocated), and was ready to fight for the slave, yet the North would not allow the black man to sit at the same table. It was the same in Canada even; a black would not be enrolled by a temperance society amongst its members, on account of his skin. Ah, the caste of colour prevailed where theoretically it was utterly ignored. Universal disquietude then prevailed, with suspicion and readiness to exchange animosity for its opposite. With all the shaking of hands on both sides across the Atlantic, there was still such a state of things that a very little would light the smouldering embers of war. But thousands of Americans and thousands on these shores were praying for peace, and it was owing to these intercessions that the relations of the two nations were so friendly as they were, and that the bellicose elements were kept under. . . . Having conversed with gentlemen who had lived in India and knew how the past Government had worked, he had come to this conclusion, that it would be a mercy if, without the intervention of any company, that vast and fine country might be governed by the British crown, and enjoy the benefits of the admirable constitution. Possibly God has permitted India to be for a moment as if the vestige of hell, in order that its accursed idolatry might be left to stand upon its own sandy foundation—no longer supported by British authority and subsidies. The collection amounted to 13L 6s. 6d.

The Rev. Dr. Brown, of Edinburgh, in the course of a discourse delivered to the congregation of Broughton-place on Sunday week made the following protest against the assumption of the civil power to dictate religious observance.

It might be becoming for a Government to request the prayers of all Christian churches within its pale on so awful a crisis; but it is as incongruous for civil functionaries to command them, on the pain of divine displeasure, to offer up prayers, as it would be for ecclesiastical functionaries to prescribe to them, under the same high penalty, the course they ought to follow to put down the mutiny. There is the greater necessity of making such a protest, as after a phraseology less offensive to those who conscientiously deny the right of the civil power to interfere in matters properly religious had been adopted, there is in the present proclamation a recurrence to the use of terms which had been so strongly and generally reprobated, and a reassertion of an authority which no principled Dissenter can ever acknowledge.

A correspondent at Bridgnorth writes:—On Wednesday, the 7th of October, the day appointed for fasting and humiliation on account of India, the Nonconformist congregations of the town held united services in their respective chapels, in the following order:—In the morning at half-past ten o'clock, at the Baptist chapel, when addresses were delivered by the Revs. E. Shelton (Wesleyan), and D. D. Evans (Independent). In the afternoon, at three o'clock, at the Wesleyan chapel, addresses by Revs. D. D. Evans and C. T. Keen (Baptist); and in the evening at half-past six o'clock, at the Independent chapel, addresses by Revs. C. T. Keen and E. Shelton. Members of each denomination also took part in the services.

#### PUBLIC OPINION ON THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

The Royal East Berks Agricultural Association held its annual meeting this year yesterday week, at Maidenhead. The speeches at the dinner which succeeded the show were chiefly noticeable for two things,—a very British speech from M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian Minister, *à propos* of India, in proposing the "Army and Navy"; and the declaration of Mr. Robert Palmer, one of the county members, that there can be but one feeling in the mind of every person who glories in the name of Englishman—namely, to join heart and hand with the Minister of the Crown, whoever he may be, in a determination to put an end as speedily as possible to such a state of circumstances as those described as existing in India. From the speech of the Belgian Minister we make the following extract:—

But when he reflected upon the wonderful military achievements which have taken place since the beginning of this awful Indian crisis he felt that he could not find words adequate to express the deep feeling—the solemn feeling of admiration and respect which such glorious deeds aroused in his soul. (Cheers.) He felt that he could not do justice to the heroism of that great and good man, General Havelock—(cheers)—that man who with a handful of brave warriors, as opposed to a most treacherous and barbarous enemy, had offered the noblest resistance that had ever been recorded in the military annals of any country. (Cheers.) His brave soldiers were not only fighting for the regaining and maintaining a power in India, they were fighting for a cause in which all free and enlightened nations were interested, and for the success of which they must all devoutly pray. (Hear, hear.) They were, indeed, fighting the battle of civilisation itself. Listen to the insolent language of the enemies of England abroad—of those who are the enemies of all civil and religious liberty. Already are they rejoicing upon what they call England's humiliation and degradation; already are they boldly predicting the downfall of England and of that hateful constitutional government. (Hear.) In the face of such dangers, in the presence of a crisis of which it would be childish to diminish the extent and probable duration, they (the meeting) would, he was sure, feel and think with him that they were to testify their admiration for the English army and navy, not only by patriotic sympathetic effusions, not only by toasts and cheers, not only by words, however eloquent or stirring, but by the strongest and most useful combination of all the possible means to increase that noble band of defenders. (Cheers.) . . . He begged to apologise for having spoken with some warmth upon the subject, but he really felt upon it as if he were a true-born Englishman. (Cheers.)

Captain Vernon had no fears of the result; no maladministration of the East India Company could lose us India. They were told the Government of the East India Company had been exemplary and

paternal. People who were well governed did not rise against those who governed well:—

He doubted the policy that took the crown from the heads of monarchs, confiscated kingdoms, brought down the landmarks of nations, and gave no nationality in return, leaving the waves of popular commotion to surge and fall, bearing on its waters the wrecks of hereditary thrones. He thought he had a right to doubt that policy which, after an exercise of a century, revolted all races, from the fiery Mohammedan to the patient Hindoo. Still he had no misgivings as to the result. What we had won by the sword we should keep by the sword.

Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., at the Rickmansworth Agricultural Association last week, spoke strongly against the apathy of the Government towards this Indian crisis, and in favour of more vigorous means being adopted. Mr. Ingram also advocated the abolition of the East India Company, and, referring to the suppression of the rebellion, said:—

I cannot agree with those who say that we ought, without mercy, to sacrifice the principal cities of India. The Christian religion teaches us mercy, and, therefore, although the Sepoys have no right to expect the least mercy at our hands, let us not, by imitating their conduct, sanction their barbarity. Let us be above that, and show that the Christian religion forbids us to take into our hands that vengeance which belongs to God alone.

Mr. Baxter, Member for the Montrose Burghs, met a party of his constituents at Arbroath on Tuesday week. His main purpose was to review the session, and his own share in its labours, especially as regarded legislation affecting Scotland. Having done this, he dealt with a few points arising out of the Indian mutiny. One of these was a pretty sharp summary of the case against Government for neglected warning:—

The first question which will naturally be asked when Parliament reassembles—and I hope Government will not give way to the cry in certain quarters to summon Parliament before the usual time, because I believe the whole attention of the Government is at present required to carry on this gigantic war—but the first question to be asked when Parliament reassembles is, Was no warning given of what has taken place? Among the numerous gifted civil and military servants of the Company, was there none far-seeing enough to predict the gathering storm? I am afraid the officials of Cannon-row and of Leadenhall-street will find it difficult to persuade the Legislature and the public to accept a negative answer to queries, which involve culpability and neglect. I will not say, with Mr. Disraeli, that the counsellors of the Governor-General have by their "conceit and arrogance endangered the Indian empire;" but I am prepared to join those who will ask them the following questions—Did Lord Metcalfe, referring to the condition of the Bengal army, say, "I fear we shall wake up some fine morning and find that her Majesty has lost India?" Were native newspapers, containing notices of widespread disaffection, laid before the Council in December, 1856? Did the late lamented General Anson never cease to represent to the directors the danger to be apprehended from the Sepoys? Did Lord Melville, when he returned home in 1850 (I quote his own words in the House of Lords), express the greatest disapprobation of the condition of the Bengal troops? and was he really told not to publish his sentiments lest foreign nations should be acquainted with the state of affairs? Is Sir Charles Napier correct in stating that in 1849 a mutinous spirit pervaded some thirty Sepoy battalions in march for or actually employed in the Punjab? Did not he, in a work published in 1853, say, "Mutiny with the Sepoys is the most formidable danger menacing our Indian empire—a danger that may come unexpectedly; and, if the first symptoms be not carefully watched, with a power to shake Leadenhall-street?" Did the Bengal Sepoys mutiny in Scinde? In 1849 was the same spirit rampant in Delhi? Were twenty regiments there discovered to be infected? Did Sir Charles Napier state, on his arrival in India to assume the chief command, that he found the seeds of mutiny sown in a large proportion of the native army? These are questions not to be hastily answered, as they contain serious charges; but you will at once see that they call for the fullest and most searching inquiry on the part of the representatives of the people. If, however, there be the slightest truth in such statements, it is rather too much for gentlemen connected with the India House to tell us, &c.

Mr. Moffatt met his constituents at Ashburton a few days ago. In the course of his speech he spoke of some persons "in high places" whom he had heard asking, "Of what use is India to the English?" Nothing, he said, could be so terrible or calamitous to this country as that there should be a whisper, even, of abandoning India to her fate. Mr. Moffatt insisted, that in future responsibility for the government of India should be fixed in the right place: "let the Ministers take the responsibility."

On Thursday, Mr. Frederick Lygon was entertained at Tewkesbury by the Conservative electors. His father, Earl Beauchamp, and his brother, Lord Elmley, were present. Their views of the duty of the Conservatives were not so lenient towards Lord Palmerston as those of Major Beresford and his friends. Mr. Lygon said it would be the duty of Parliament to investigate where the blame should fall. He trusted that those who by their negligence, or by their procrastination in sending out reinforcements, have caused the loss of precious lives, would receive the punishment they deserve, and that we should visit with the strongest condemnation those who from faint-heartedness or neglect had, he would not say caused, but had not prevented, the progress of those horrible disasters. Lord Elmley said, it lay with the Conservative party especially to analyse the conduct of the Government. They had underrated the danger, just as Lord Aberdeen and his Government underrated the dangers of the Russian war.

Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Dalglie, the two Members for Glasgow, met their constituents on Thursday, and gave an account of their doings during the session. On the topic of India Mr. Buchanan was some-

what reserved in expressing his opinions, but he asked for more unity and responsibility in the conduct of Indian affairs. Mr. Dalgish expressed "every confidence in Lord Palmerston."

#### PUBLIC MEETING OF HINDOOS AT CALCUTTA.

Three weeks ago we quoted an extract from our Calcutta correspondent's letter, mentioning that a meeting had been held of "the British Indian Association," a society of Hindoos, to express their attachment to British rule. Rajah Pertaup Chunder Singh, Vice-President, occupied the chair.

The first resolution, after giving expression to the loyalty of the meeting, protested against the prayer of a petition from the European inhabitants of Calcutta for a disarmament of the natives.

BABOO DUCKINARUNJUN MOOKEREJEE, advertizing to the debate in the House of Lords on the 9th of June last said, Speaking as I am from the place which is the centre of the scenes of those mutinies that have drawn forth the remarks of Lord Ellenborough, and possessing as we do the advantages of being identified in race, language, manners, customs, and religion with the majority of those misguided wretches who have taken a part in this rebellion, and thereby disgraced their manhood by drawing their arms against the very dynasty whose salt they have eaten, to whose paternal rule they and their ancestors have for the last 100 years owed the security of their lives and properties, and which is the best ruling power that we had the good fortune to have within the last ten centuries; and addressing as I am a society, the individual members of which are fully familiar with the thoughts and sentiments of their countrymen, and who represent the feelings and interests of the great bulk of her Majesty's native subjects, I but give utterance to a fact patent to us all, that the Government have done nothing to interfere with our religion, and thereby to afford argument to its enemies to weaken their allegiance. The abolition of the diabolical practice of infanticide, by drowning children in the Gunga, by the Marquis of Hastings; of the criminal rite of Suttee suicide, by Lord Bentinck; and the passing of other laws for the discontinuance of similar cruel and barbarous usages, equally called for by justice and humanity, by Governors-General (though they existed among us for ages), never for a moment led us to suspect that our British rulers would interfere with our religion, or weaken the allegiance of any class of subjects in India. And is it to be supposed that Lord Canning's subscription to the missionary societies has ignited and fanned the awful fire, the flame of which now surrounds the fair provinces of Hindooostan, and has changed the obedient and faithful native soldiers of the state into fiends who delight in plunder, massacre, and destruction? No, certainly not; our countrymen are perfectly able to make a distinction between the acts of Lord Canning as a private individual, and his lordship's doings as the Viceroy of her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. Then as to the missionaries, a man must be a total stranger to the thoughts, habits, and character of the Hindoo population, who could fancy that because the missionaries are the apostles of another religion, the Hindoos entertain an inveterate hatred towards them. Ackbar, of blessed memory, whose policy Lord Ellenborough pronounces as peculiarly adapted to the government of these dominions (and which no doubt is so), gave encouragement to the followers of all sects, religions, and modes of worship. The Hindoos are essentially a tolerant people, a fact which that sagacious prince did fully comprehend, appreciate, and act upon; and the remarks of Lord Ellenborough, that Ackbar's policy should be the invariable rule of guidance for British Indian governors is most correct, but in the sense I have just explained, and should be recorded in golden characters on the walls of the Council Chamber. However we may differ with the Christian missionaries in religion, I speak the minds of the society, and generally those of the people, when I say that as regards their learning, purity of morals, and disinterestedness of intention to promote our weal, no doubt is entertained throughout the land; nay, they are held by us in the highest esteem. European history does not bear on its record the mention of a class of men who suffered so many sacrifices in the cause of humanity and education as the Christian missionaries in India; and though the native community differ with them in the opinion that Hindooostan will one day be included in Christendom, for the worship of Almighty God in his Unity as laid down in the holy Vedas, is, and has been our religion for thousands of years, and is enough to supply all our spiritual wants; yet we cannot forbear doing justice to the venerable ministers of a religion, who, I do here most solemnly asseverate, in piety and righteousness alone are able to be classed with those Rishees and Mohatmas of antiquity who derived their support and those of their charitable boarding-schools from voluntary subscriptions, and consecrated their lives to the cause of God and knowledge. I believe that if steps were taken on that behalf, all the Sepoy rebels could, agreeably to Hindoo law, be outlawed and excommunicated from society, and an indelible disgrace attached to their names. Let Government punish the offenders as they richly deserve for their offence, which nothing could expiate. They have set at defiance both the laws of God and man, and must no longer be reckoned among Menushaws. I denounce them as the worst enemies of Hindooostan who would interrupt Government in this their sacred mission. I beg to propose that though this society perfectly coincides with the ex-Governor-General, Lord Ellenborough, as to the propriety of Govern-

ment exercising no interference with the religion of this country; yet, in justice to the present Governor-General, it deems it necessary to record that it has not failed to pay due attention to the acts of Lord Canning's administration, but there has been none of that nature which could be probably reckoned as an interference with our religion, or could give rise to rebellion; and the society cannot but record its humble approbation of the present Governor-General's measures for the preservation of the peace of this realm under the peculiar circumstances in which it has been placed by the recent unforeseen and unfortunate mutinies.

Rajah ISSUR CHUNDER SINGH, in seconding the motion, said, Every one of those who have disgraced the name of soldiers, and who by their unheard-of cruelties have brought themselves on a par with the beasts of prey, should be punished with the utmost rigour of the law, so as to deter others from like offences against the State. As for the instigators, such examples should be made of them that their very names may be hateful to generations yet unborn. It is consolation to think that this rebellion is confined solely among a very small section of the Indian population, and that the landowners, the merchants, the agriculturists, and the artisans, in fact the great body of our countrymen, look upon it as an unfortunate occurrence; and it is their sincere wish and constant prayer to Almighty God that it may soon terminate, to the discomfiture of our enemies and the return of peace. The resolution was duly adopted after some further discussion.

The meeting dissolved with a vote of thanks to the chair.

#### Foreign and Colonial.

##### FRANCE.

The Emperor of the French held a grand review of the troops at Châlons on Thursday. The Empress was present on horseback. On the same day the Emperor issued at Châlons the following order of the day:

Camp of Châlons, Oct. 8.

Soldiers.—The time we have spent together will not have been lost. Your military instruction has been advanced, and the ties that unite us have been drawn yet tighter.

When General Bonaparte had concluded the glorious peace of Campo-Formio, he hastened to send back the conquerors of Italy to the school of platoon and battalion, thus showing how useful he thought it, even for old soldiers, to return incessantly to the fundamental rules of theory. This lesson has not been forgotten: scarcely have you returned from a glorious campaign before you have zealously resumed the practical study of evolutions, and you have inaugurated the camp of Châlons, which is to serve as a school of manoeuvres for the whole army. The Imperial Guard will therefore always set a good example in this way, in peace as in war. Trained, disciplined, ready to undertake everything and support everything for the good of the country, the Guard will be for the line, from which it proceeds, a just object of emulation, and will contribute with it to preserve intact that old reputation of our immortal phalanxes, which only succumbed to the excess of their glory and their triumphs.

NAPOLÉON.

On Friday there was a distribution of medals, given by the Emperor himself to the soldiers, who, in the sham fights of the few past weeks, have exhibited diligence and valour. Soon after this ceremony the Empress left for Paris. On Saturday the Emperor also returned proceeding to St. Cloud, without stopping in the capital. Troops are pouring back into the capital from the camp, and both officers and men express their lively satisfaction at quitting Châlons, where the proceedings, as in all encampments, were dull and monotonous in the extreme, while the work was very heavy.

A report is current of a contemplated meeting between the French and Austrian Emperors, to take place, it is said, at Munich.

There seems to be no doubt that the sentence of death passed upon Captain Doineau, as instigator of the murder near Tlemcen, will be commuted to banishment to a French penal settlement.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* reports that an intrigue is going on to place Joachim Murat at the head of the united Principalities, and that the scheme is so far advanced that the Princess Ghika lately sent a telegraphic message to Jassy to say that the thing was as good as settled.

This fact, according to what I am told, explains the reason for the greater cordiality between France and Austria, of which there have been symptoms within the last three or four days. The Austrian organs speak complacently of France, and say that the affair of the Principalities (in regard to which Austria till late had pronounced herself strongly in a sense against the union) must be regulated by mutual concessions. The suggested explanation of this altered tone is that Austria gladly accepts a Murat in the Principalities, upon an assurance that the Muratist claims upon Naples shall be withdrawn, and that France will favour rather than thwart the maintenance of the present régime in Austrian Italy.

##### RUSSIA.

It is reported that Prince Gortschakoff has addressed a confidential circular, relating to the Stuttgart interview, to the Russian Ministers at Foreign Courts. It is said to be extremely pacific, and to recommend the maintenance of existing treaties.

The loss of the Russian war ship, the *Lefort*, is one of the most remarkable and complete and unforeseen calamities that ever occurred in the waters of the deep. The commander of the fleet has written an account of the disaster. He describes it as an instantaneous and inexplicable loss, accomplished in a few minutes and before his very eyes and the eyes of

others who sailed in vessels belonging to his squadron. He had been ordered to leave Revel for Cronstadt with his ships, and the *Lefort* was one of them. They had neared a place called Tuters, and the *Vladimir* with the commander was in the tack of the *Lefort*. It was night, and, without any warning, the *Lefort* suddenly became engulfed in the waves, which were tempestuous. The ship went down within a few minutes, before the *Vladimir* had time to tack about. The keel of the *Lefort* only appeared once, and vessel and crew disappeared, not a soul being saved of more than 800 individuals who were on board to tell the tale of how the disaster could have happened.

##### PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia has been seriously ill with congestion of the brain, and fears were on Saturday entertained of his life. All the members of the royal family were assembled at Potsdam. According to intelligence on Sunday, after a copious bleeding a marked improvement had taken place in the health of his Majesty.

##### ITALY.

According to letters from Florence, a good deal of agitation prevails in some parts of Italy. In Bologna the Austrian police have lately made several arrests. At Forli, Rimini, and other places on the coast, unusual precautions have been taken. On September 25th, there was a political disturbance in the theatre at Carrara, and it is reported that a rising, which was put down by the military, has occurred at Faenza.

There has been an eruption of Mount Vesuvius. A letter from Naples says:—On Thursday we had one of the finest eruptions of Vesuvius possible to be seen. Towards seven at night the crater appeared all on fire, long flames suddenly arose from it, then the lava gushed forth, on a very broad surface and with very great rapidity, in the direction of the Fosse delle Farone, and in less than three hours it had run over all the distance that separates the crater from the Atrio del Cavallo, the place where stand the Vesuvian Observatory and the famous hermitage which serves as a refuge for travellers of all countries, for no foreigner comes to Naples without making the ascent of Vesuvius. Thanks to the fine mountain road that the Government has had made, one ascends easily in three hours. All the quays of Naples were thronged with people admiring this beautiful eruption.

##### SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid affirm that M. Bravo Murillo has been charged with the formation of a Cabinet. The report that he would dissolve the Cortes in the event of taking office, is considered improbable, since the majority of those political bodies would lend him their support. The only difficulty he has to overcome is, to find statesmen sufficiently sanguine to accept office at the present moment.

##### TURKEY AND THE PRINCIPALITIES.

According to the Constantinople correspondence of the *Indépendance Belge*, the Ottoman Government has issued a circular note to its representatives at foreign Courts, protesting against the union of the Danubian Principalities. It finds its arguments upon the indisputable rights of the Porte and the maintenance of the integrity of the Turkish Empire. It appeals to the sentiments of equity of the Powers interested, and expresses the hope that its just request will be taken into consideration. At the same time the Turkish Government expresses its willingness to accept, as regards the internal reorganisation of the Principalities, any reform compatible with the suzerain rights of the Sultan, and considers that the idea of separation does not exclude that of an assimilation in the government of the two provinces.

The *Etoile du Danube* publishes, in its last number, a list of the deputies nominated to the Divans *ad hoc* in the late elections in the Principalities. Each of these lists is divided into five series, representing the clergy, the large landed proprietors, the small ditto, the towns, and the rural communes. The programme published by the Wallachian states in substance: "We wish to preserve in all their integrity the rights of our ancestors, which form the bases of our governmental existence, and to respect at the same time the rights of suzerainty of the Sublime Porte." The Moldavians express their wishes in the following terms: "Union of the Principalities into one state, with proper respect for the rights of the Sublime Porte, according to the letter and spirit of our ancient treaties."

On Sunday the Divan of Moldavia was opened by the Metropolitan. His speech, very moderate in tone, was favourably received. The most perfect order prevailed. Several cries were uttered during the sitting, and among them "Vive Moldavia!" "Vive the Porte!" "Vive the Friendly Powers!" But the favourite cry of all was "Vive the Autonomy of the Danubian Provinces!"

##### UNITED STATES.

###### THE COMMERCIAL CRISIS.

The monetary crisis, far from having ceased, was pressing severely on the country. The private advices received on Monday from New York express considerable confidence that the height of the panic had passed. Failures were of daily occurrence in Boston and Philadelphia. In the latter city, the Bank of Pennsylvania, and other banks had partially suspended payment, in consequence of a run upon them by their panic-stricken depositors. The bankers at Baltimore held a meeting on the 26th, and resolved to suspend specie payments. All the

banks at Providence, Rhode Island, had stopped by a concerted arrangement, and the same result is described as had been experienced at Baltimore, the panic being at once mitigated. A large proportion of the houses that had been brought down are described as having had no sound basis, but some of the names included are those of establishments that stood extremely well. The latest advices from Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore show an improvement. The discount on the note circulation of the suspended banks at the two latter cities was not more than four or five per cent., bills on New York being purchaseable on those terms. The Bank of Pennsylvania have advised their London correspondents that remittances will be made with undisturbed regularity.

The result of the panic had been almost without parallel. At New Orleans, cotton was actually being relanded from the ships for want of means to cash the bills drawn against it. At Buffalo the warehouses were full of grain, which cannot be moved while corn-laden vessels are detained in harbour, no persons coming forward able to pay freights and canal tolls. Flour is selling at prices for cash which would leave a profit at 20s. per barrel in London or Liverpool, the home quotations being at present from 30s. to 33s. No less than 270 failures are reported in New York; and if the banks maintain specie payments they can only do so by causing the suspension of houses reputed to be of undoubted solvency. A partial or total suspension of labour was taking place in the woollen and cotton manufacturing establishments of New England. The Federal Government cannot interfere beyond redeeming Government Bonds out of surplus revenue in the treasury.

Governor Walker, of Kansas, has issued a proclamation explicitly repudiating the doctrine that none would be allowed to vote in Territorial elections, except those who have paid the Territorial tax. He calls upon every *bond side* inhabitant of the Territory, who is a citizen of the United States, and has been for six months a resident of the Territory, to go to the polls and vote; and pledges the employment of the Federal troops to prevent the intervention of invaders from Missouri or elsewhere in the election. The constitution voted by the Convention is to be submitted to the vote of the people; and the Free-State men are again sanguine of victory.

The Ministers of the several Central American States had united in a Note to General Cass, informing him that Walker was fitting out a new expedition against Nicaragua, that men were to go from the south, and an armament from New York. The note exposed Walker's plans, and called upon the Washington Government to put down the expedition.

The Department of State, acting upon information received through the Minister of Costa Rica, has lately issued stringent instructions to officers at various ports to prevent the sailing of any expedition intended to operate against the Central American States.

Military desertions from British regiments in Canada have become more than usually frequent, and the authorities have been compelled to adopt more stringent methods to check the evil.

#### CHINA.

The *Pays* has a correspondence from Macao of August 11, which reports that, as was naturally to be expected, the Viceroy of Canton, as soon as Lord Elgin had left with his ships for Calcutta, issued a proclamation stating that he had been frightened away by the imposing attitude of the Celestial army, "numerous as the countless leaves of the forest." The proclamation announces the terrible fact that a new Chinese fleet is in preparation, which will disperse all the enemy's remaining vessels. It terminates with a violent invective against all foreigners whomsoever, and an intimation that a new tax has been imposed for the maintenance of the Celestial troops, which must be paid within ten days under the most severe penalties.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Duchy of Parma has ceased to be a member of the Austro-Italian Customs Union.

From the Adelaide papers of the 12th July, we learn that the South Australians were becoming alarmed at the large influx of Chinese into the colony, bound to the Victoria gold-fields.

The *Nord* announces, on the faith of a Paris letter, that the second plenipotentiaries of the treaty of Paris will hold a congress in the French capital in November, to settle the question of the Principalities.

According to a statement of the *Indépendance de Bruxelles*, the Sovereigns of Austria and Russia decided, in their interview at Weimar, that a treaty of commerce between their States shall be concluded on the same basis as that between France and Russia.

British rulers in India are reaping a rich harvest of abuse just now from the ultra Catholic press in Italy, of which the principal organ in Rome is the *Civiltà Cattolica*, according to which the Sepoy assassins of defenceless women and innocent children are "more sinned against than sinning."

The English and French Governments have been apprised by that of Russia, that Prince Galitzin, who was sent to the Crimea to make inquiries concerning the alleged violation of the graves of British and French officers and soldiers killed before Sebastopol, has inflicted severe punishment on the offenders, and that strong measures have been adopted to prevent a repetition of the offence.

The quality of the wines of 1857 produced by the French vintage will be very fine indeed; but the

quantity which, notwithstanding the fineness of the season, was never expected to be very great, will be even less than was looked for. It is calculated, however, that taking France throughout there is a fair half average crop, and this is more than we have had for many years. Brandy and vinegar are rising, because the wine is generally so good that it will not be spared for the manufacture of those articles.

#### NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, inaugurated at Birmingham on Monday, was commenced at a private meeting held at Lord Brougham's house in London in May last; but its formal inauguration was deferred until the present month, and was fixed to take place in Birmingham. The model of the association was suggested by that of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, but in some respects the plans of the British Association have been deviated from, and the new society has been mapped out into five broad divisions, under which are grouped the various objects comprised under the denomination of Social Science. These divisions are Jurisprudence, Education, Reformation and Punishment, Public Health, and Social Economy. Under these heads persons engaged in all departments of philanthropic work, whether dealing with moral or material interests, may be brought together in order to compare the progress made in the subjects in which they were interested, and to devise improved modes of action in prosecuting their common objects. It is hoped that the association will thus provide for the societies interested in social science such a meeting place as the British Association furnishes to those engaged in promoting physical science. The following gentlemen are the presidents of the several departments we have mentioned: Lord Russell, Sir J. Pakington, Mr. Recorder Hill, Lord Stanley, and Sir B. Brodie. At noon on Monday, a general committee meeting (Lord Brougham in the chair) was held at the Queen's College, and the method of arranging the various sections was discussed at some length. The sections afterwards met, and adopted rules for reading of papers and the preparations for presenting a report of their labours to the general meeting at the close of the conference. In the Law Department section, Lord Brougham will read a paper on Bankruptcy, and present an outline of a new bill to amend the laws relating thereto; and in the department of social economy his lordship will read a paper on "Railway Accidents." Amongst the miscellaneous contributors of papers are Sir J. Pakington, M. D. Hill, Esq., Q.C., Tom Taylor, Captain Macconochie, Robert Owen (five papers), and many clergymen, members of Parliament, &c., &c. The arrival of the celebrities who intend to take part in the great conference excites a great deal of interest, and the invitations, extended from the mayor and other local authorities, have been accepted by the following noblemen and gentlemen: Lord Brougham, Lord J. Russell, Lord Stanley, Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Alfred Churchill, Sir J. Pakington, Sir J. K. Shuttleworth, Sir T. E. Winnington, Right Hon. W. Cowper, Earl Talbot, Lord Calthorpe, Lord Ward, Lord Hatherton, the Deans of Bristol and Salisbury, the Solicitor-General, W. Scholefield, R. Spooner, E. Akroyd, and other members of Parliament, and most of the gentlemen who have distinguished themselves in reformatory science and political economy.

Lord Brougham delivered the inaugural address at the evening meeting, which was held in the Town Hall. He took the chair at eight o'clock, at which time the hall was crowded in every part, and the platform was full of eminent men, among whom were Lords Brougham, Stanley, and Russell, the latter of whom was particularly cheered. After a very flattering introduction by the Mayor,

Lord BROUGHAM rose and said: It would be making a bad return for the honour done him if he delayed to enter on the business they had met to forward. He had doubts if younger and abler men should be appointed chairmen; but, in his case, it was ruled otherwise. (Cheers.) The social sciences, he said, were free from the doubts and contentions of metaphysical philosophy, and merely laws which govern man's habits were worthy of their serious consideration. Although the bulk of mankind must ever be political observers, yet the general welfare of the people was thought of by every inhabitant of a free country, and was not shut out from those countries where free discussion was not permitted. The prosperity of the people, the quietude of the country, the action of law, national education, the benefits of individual exertions, the just limits of private concerns, the duties of the State, were matters of immense importance. It has struck some persons as extraordinary, that steps should not have been taken before to assemble the persons who connect general, moral, and political facts, and it is hoped that this new association will be as important as the British Association in its way, having for its object to supply the wants of our institutions, and preserve them by a middle course between those who are clamorous for change and those who are too hotly opposed to it. First in importance stands jurisprudence, the pride of the human intellect. Subordinate branches are correlated; reformatory movements are connected with criminal law, and education is connected with the prevention of crime. The care of education and the limits of State interference and other similar questions must be a separate subject of inquiry. Sanitary policy is not very intimately connected with education; but a relation does exist. Social

economy is a subject of high importance and capable of many divisions. The question of State interference and its limits must be likewise considered here without falling into the extremes of those who would have the State do all, and those who would have it do nothing. The great difficulty they had found in making a logical division of their work, was from the intimate connexion of all science with the interests of mankind. All are bound together in one tie, and own the national affinity of kindred. Socrates ascribed the power of oratory to the study of natural as well as moral philosophy. Another of the beneficial results of their association would be found in an increased efficacy given to the exertions of each individual; and the reflections of each being made common to all, there was a peculiar necessity for a common united action where duality of opinion was to be expected. Assuming every one to be desirous of doing his duty to society, it was still right that a diversity of minds should produce doubts, and doubts produce discussions which would often remove ground for difference. It was said they seldom differed in their judgments after careful reflection. Once on a time two kings met on a plain and saw a shield. One said it was white, the other said black, and they were about to fight, a practice common to that age, and not altogether exploded in our own; but they looked on both sides and they found that both were right. Some in the present day would have the shield covered up, but they would grievously neglect their duty not to look at both sides. Sometimes after discussion differences continued. Then it was important that they should still meet and adopt measures upon which they could both agree, rather than lose all. If Watt had waited for the theories of heat to be settled, his vast power would not have been the property of, and changed the face of, the world. On the benefit of the Union I speak from experience. Two examples might be quoted. The Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge published 200 volumes, edited with the greatest care, and which circulated in very large numbers. The effects of the society's operations were extended beyond the society, and laid the foundation of cheap literature and self-education. It taught publishers that there was a demand for good, cheap literature, and caused the discontinuance of bad, cheap literature to a great extent. The second proof of the benefit of union was in the Society for the Improvement of the Law. Many beneficial measures arising from this society have been sanctioned by the Legislature. Great improvements of local judicature have been made by the efforts of that society. The Divorce and Fraudulent Trust Acts were illustrations of their efforts. This society will in future direct its efforts to extend equitable law in local courts. It called the Merchant Law Conferences together, which could only have been done since Chambers of Commerce had been established. (Hear, hear.) The two Mercantile Law Amendment Acts, and the Bankruptcy Amendment Act, were the consequence of these movements. Whilst men of all parties were interested in these questions, no fear need be entertained for the institutions of this free and happy country, which estimateable blessing of security they owed to their safe constitution. (Cheers.) The representation of places by members who represent local interests had, however, one great drawback. These men are apt to regard themselves as representing only the place which elects them, and they neglect more general measures. (Hear, hear.) Hopes are felt that additions may be made to constituencies, by allowing bodies of learned men to send representatives. (Applause.) The concluding portion of the noble lord's speech we give in his own language:—

The slowness with which the humbler classes of our fellow-citizens improve themselves in different branches of science; and, indeed, their reluctance to undergo the labour of studying them, has been often lamented, but without exciting the least surprise in those who duly considered the circumstances of the case. In the attempts that have been made for so many years to overcome such obstacles, and effect the more general diffusion of knowledge, the necessity has been too much overlooked of beginning with the upper classes of society. When these are well imbued with the taste for acquiring knowledge, they have a natural tendency to make those in other ranks partake of the same great benefits. It is not that the whole or even the greater part of one class will become educated, but some will be inspired with the desire, not more benevolent than wise, of bearing the torch to the regions still without those lights which they themselves enjoy. This is sound and useful instruction, propagated by a sure and rational process. Nor is it more certain that the various layers of the great social structure are bound together by the mighty clamp of justice administered to all, and binding on all, from the broad basis of the people upwards, through the middle classes and the aristocracy to the crown itself, or the narrow summit, than it is certain that knowledge pervades the vast pyramid by successively embracing and disposing the arches of which it is formed. Knowledge thus diffused, but especially knowledge of social interests, and rights and duties, even more than the firm and temperate distribution of justice itself, possesses the great, the cardinal value of insuring the stability of the social system. It is, to use the language of the day, in the very greatest degree conservative, and in the highest sense of the phrase. But its diffusion has another and most happy tendency; it leads to the improvement of the system, because it inspires all classes with the desire of promoting measures shown to be safe as well as effectual—in a word, wholesome reforms. Nor can anything be more groundless than the fears of progress entertained by some—affected by more. It is, in truth, ignorance continued, not knowledge advanced, which they have to fear—nay, which when we come to an explanation with them, they really do fear. Knowledge is power; but its natural ally is the friendly power of virtue, with which its dominion is willingly shared. This is above all true of the knowledge which we shall seek to impart. The supreme Disposer and Preserver,

who "decketh himself with light as it were a garment, but defendeth all the earth as it were with a shield," has provided that the false steps into which we are led by the twilight will be prevented or retraced when the day dawns. If any one is still alarmed at the force which the people seem to gain when their faculties are expanded by cultivation, let them recollect that this happy process cannot be continued, and further knowledge acquired, without a new security being given by that very increase of knowledge against the delusions and the excesses, from which the peace of the community has most to fear. We are reminded by the subject, as well as by the place where we are assembled, of the exquisite invention, the happiest, perhaps, in the history of steam, which makes the power of steam provide by its expansion for its own control, the one being nicely proportioned to the other. Knowledge is then both power and safety—it exercises this self-control; it gives to the mighty coal-engine both the movement and the governor—

"Unreasoned strength with perfect art combined,  
Awes, serves, damages, and protects mankind."

But it is not safety alone that we expect; we fondly hope for more; we confidently look higher. Undaunted by the resistance of adversaries, undismayed by the obstructions which the bias of prejudice, or the conflicts of faction, or the strife of controversy, raise to impede social progress or to retard, its friends lift up their view to the loftier heights where religious and moral truth sheds an eternal light. Piercing the darkness of ignorance that shrouds our region, the mists of doubt that obscure, the storms of passion that vex, the instinct of selfishness that chills another, the eye loves to repose on that bright summit where the same beams dispel all doubt from our opinions towards God, and warm our benevolent feelings towards men—

"As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,  
Swell's from the vale, and midway leaves the storm;  
Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread,  
Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

The noble lord, who had been repeatedly interrupted by applause, resumed his seat amidst prolonged cheering.

The assembly was afterwards addressed by Lord John Russell, who moved a resolution to the effect that the Association be now formed. This was seconded by the Right Hon. W. Cowper, supported by G. M. Hill, Q.C., and carried.

Thanks were voted to Lord Brougham, and briefly acknowledged; after which the meeting dispersed.

#### SECOND DAY.

Yesterday, at eleven, the inaugural addresses of the five presidents of departments were delivered in the Town Hall before the whole of the members and their friends. This course was adopted in preference to at once splitting up the meeting into sections, as it was thought that many persons might wish to hear all the presidential speeches who would otherwise be prevented by that infirmity which forbids even the votaries of social science from being in five places at once.

Lord Brougham and Lord John Russell took the topic of Jurisprudence and Law Amendment; Sir John Pakington that of Education; Lord Stanley discoursed on Public Health; Sir B. Brodie on Social Economy, and the Recorder of Birmingham (in the absence of the Bishop of London, who had consented to preside over this section) then addressed the meeting, and detailed on Punishment and Reformation.

The delivery of the addresses by the Presidents of Sections did not conclude until past three o'clock, after which the business of the sections was commenced in their respective rooms at Queen's College.

Lord Brougham, Lord John Russell, and Lord Stanley dined with the mayor. They afterwards opened the theatre of the Midland Institute, which was crowded. Lord Hatherton presented an address to Lord Brougham, who replied. Lord Stanley, after delivering an eloquent speech, presented the prizes to the successful students. In answer to loud calls, Lord John Russell delivered an address. The company then adjourned to a *soirée* at the Town Hall, which was filled by a fashionable audience.

#### THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

The report of the select committee of the House of Commons on the Hudson's Bay Company has appeared in the form of a bulky blue-book of some 500 pages. The committee report their opinion that, whatever may be the validity, or otherwise, of the rights claimed by the company under the charter, it is desirable that they should continue to enjoy the privilege of exclusive trade which they now possess, except so far as those privileges are limited by certain special recommendations (of the select committee). These recommendations are to the effect that it is expedient to meet the just and reasonable wishes of Canada,—that she should be enabled to annex to her own territory such lands in her vicinity as may be available to her for the purposes of settlement, &c. The districts on the Red River and the Sas Hatchewan are among those likely to be desired for early occupation, and the committee trust that there will be no difficulty in making arrangements for the cession of these districts to Canada on equitable principles; and in that case the authority of the Hudson's Bay Company within them would of course cease. The committee also consider that it will be proper, as soon as possible, to terminate the connexion of the company with Vancouver's Island, as the best means of favouring the development of the great natural advantages of that important colony. Means should also be provided for the ultimate extension of the colony over any portion of the adjoining continent to the west of the Rocky Mountains, in which permanent settlement may be found practicable. With these exceptions, it is deemed most desirable that the company should enjoy the privilege of exclusive trade, both for the

maintenance of law and order, and for the prevention of the fatal effects which would probably result to the Indians from an open competition in the fur trade and the consequent large introduction of spirituous liquors; and also for the prevention of the indiscriminate destruction of the more valuable fur-bearing animals in the course of a few years. The committee hope that the Government will next session be enabled to present a Bill which shall lay the basis of an equitable and satisfactory arrangement. This report was only carried by a majority of one, the ayes being six and the noes five. Lord John Russell, Lord Sandon, Sir J. Pakington, and Mr. Lowe voted in the majority, and Lord Goderich, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Rosebury in the minority.

#### Postscript.

Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857.

#### THE INDIAN MAIL.—ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

The following telegram was yesterday received at the East India House:—

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9, 1857.

#### GENERAL HAVELOCK'S COLUMN AND LUCKNOW.

General Havelock was still at Cawnpore, waiting for reinforcements, and Lucknow still unrelieved. The 90th Regiment, about half the Fusiliers, and a 9-pounder battery, in all 1,270 men, were at Allahabad on the 3rd or 4th. 600 infantry and the battery were immediately pushed towards Cawnpore, and General Outram was to follow with the remainder of the infantry on the night of the 5th instant. He expects to join Havelock on the 11th or 12th, and has directed the latter to have everything ready for crossing the river on his arrival. Meanwhile, we have intelligence from Lucknow up to the 2nd inst., when the garrison were in good spirits, and sufficiently provided with food. They had recently repulsed a determined assault, and had disabled the only heavy guns belonging to the assailants.

The garrison have been told to hold out to extremity, and we are now confident that they will be relieved about the middle of this month.

#### BENGAL AND BEHAR.

The Rewah troops detached, as reported in last message, to intercept the Dinapore mutineers, were not in time to arrest their progress; the latter crossed the Tons River about the 26th ult., after some detention by high flood, and their march has been marked by plunder. They give out that they are going to Delhi. The rebel Koer Singh fled from Rohtas about the 27th or 28th ultimo, and sought refuge in Rewah territory. The Rajah warned him off, whereupon most of his Sepoy adherents deserted him. A column, consisting of a wing of the 53rd Queen's 27th Madras Native Infantry, and some guns, left Raneegunge on the 27th ultimo, and will clear the Trunk Road. The Nepal Durbar has given 1,000 Goorkhas to aid in the occupation of Chumpran, and the districts on the left bank of the Ganges, which are endangered by the abandonment of Gorakhpore by the civil officers. It is thought that the force stated, which left Katmandoo on the 13th or 14th ult., will suffice to restore order in those districts.

#### DELHI.

Our latest accounts from Delhi extend to the 26th ult. The Punjab reinforcements, mentioned in last message, reached camp on the 14th ult., and more recently an auxiliary force of about 2,600 men from Cashmere has marched to join the force. It is expected to do good service.

A new siege train from Ferozepore is expected by the end of August, and the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab calculates that, by the middle of this month, the force before Delhi will be little short of 15,000 men. This estimate may be somewhat too high. There has been the usual skirmishing, with the same result. On the 12th ult. a battery which was troublesome was taken, and on the 25th Brigadier Nicholson attacked the insurgents; who were trying, in a large body, to get to our rear, entirely defeated and routed them. Took twelve guns, with all the ammunition, equipage, and baggage of the enemy.

The troops are in good health and spirits. Wounded doing well. Supplies abundant. It is said that some overtures have been made by, or on behalf of, the King. They will not be entertained. The garrison have been levying contributions in the neighbourhood of Agra and North-Western Provinces.

#### AGRA.

Latest intelligence from Agra to the 25th August—All still in the fort, and general health good. Nothing particular had occurred, except an expedition to Futtahpore, Sukree, and another to Hatram, which latter defeated the insurgents, but was not strong enough to re-occupy Allyghur. The Furkabad Newab is said to be on the road between that place and Cawnpore with three regiments of mutinous infantry and one of cavalry. He will be dealt with by General Havelock's column, after relief of Lucknow. On the desertion of Gorakhpore by the civil officers, a Chuckadar from Oude took possession. Anarchy and confusion in the district, and Chumpran consequently in some danger, as mentioned elsewhere. Azimgurh and Jompore have been occupied by the Goorkhas, who marched from Gorakhpore with the civil officers of native States. The mutineers of Gwalior Contingent, joined by those from Indore and Mhow, reckoned at 4,500 infantry, 900 cavalry, and thirty guns, are still believed to be at Gwalior, held in check, it is reported, by Scindia.

The political agent, Major Macpherson, writing from Agra on the 7th ult., expresses a confident

belief in his loyal and friendly attachment to us. The peace of Bhopal is imperilled by the open mutiny of the contingent. All the Bundelcund chiefs continue to behave well, as also the Newab of Josooh and the petty States of Dhar Dewasi, &c., none having openly revolted, except Anjihera. In Rajpootana, native chiefs quiet and apparently true. The conduct of the Nizam's Government at Hyderabad is admirable. Mohurrum festival passed off without any commotion or disturbance whatever. Puttiala, and all his Sutlej chiefs, continue in active and zealous co-operation. Gholab Singh, of Cashmere, died on the 2nd of August; his successor is, as he was, our staunch adherent.

#### PUNJAB.

Intelligence from the Punjab is to the 15th of August. Punjab and Cis-Sutlej States quite tranquil. Large local levies are being raised to supply the place of the reinforcements gone to Delhi. Gholab Singh, of Cashmere, before his death promised 75 lacs to the six per cent. loan, and about 20 were expected in Cis-Sutlej. It will probably draw nearly a crore, which is the estimated want. The disarmed 26th Native Infantry at Lahore murdered their commanding officer on 30th July, and broke away from the cantonment. The troops sent in pursuit took the wrong road, but the mutineers were followed by the police and the people of the country, and in the first days of August were either destroyed or captured, and executed; hardly a man has escaped. Fugitives of the 55th Native Infantry, at Peshawar, have been seized, and similarly dealt with. These vigorous measures will probably deter others from similar attempts.

G. F. EDMONSTONE,  
Secretary to the Government of India.  
9.40 a.m. Monday.

#### RAVEN.

The *Gazette* contains a number of despatches from Brigadier Wilson, at Delhi, from General Havelock, at Cawnpore; and from Major Byne, at Jugdispore, but their interest is greatly superseded.

At a meeting in aid of the Society for the Aid of Foreign Missions at Chester, on Monday, the Bishop of Oxford and Mr. Gladstone, M.P., expressed their views on the Indian mutinies. The bishop contended that it was our duty not to give up India, but to hold it—to hold it for God—to hold it for the benefit of the native races—to hold it that, by ever holding it, we may be able to proclaim the name of his Son, and the reign of his Spirit, and the evangelisation and the regeneration of the race of man. Mr. Gladstone delivered a remarkable speech. He viewed the Indian insurrection as a Divine judgment, and as teaching the nation a lesson of humility. He would not then enter into the question of the Government of India, although he admitted that "measures had been undertaken there without a shadow of justice, and which were a perfect scandal to English history." He declared, however, that it was the duty of England to retain her hold upon India; that we had undertaken a solemn trust, which we were bound to discharge to "the glory of God and the benefit of these his creatures." He asserted that, while the Government of India should be separated from all practices by which it may be implicated in the acknowledgment of false religions, it should likewise establish "perfect freedom and toleration of opinion." He urged, moreover, a strict adherence to morality of conduct on the part of the European residents in India; and an avoidance of unjust and unnecessary wars. He condemned the spirit of vengeance which had been evoked at home. The passions of those whose duty it was to suppress the rebellion "did not require to be inspired and influenced by missives sent from hence." "It is indeed, (he said) a tremendous responsibility which we incur if we feel it—that is, the Divine will and purpose of our standing and our power in India; but, on the other hand, it is a glory—a noble career which may be opened to England if our duty shall henceforward be fulfilled (heat, and loud applause)."

**ALLEGED WITHDRAWAL OF DR. DAVIDSON'S VOLUME ON THE OLD TESTAMENT.**—We are requested to state, on authority which cannot be impugned, and as a reply to many false rumours on the subject, that Dr. Davidson's volume on Horne's "Introduction" has not been withdrawn or superseded, and that the publishers, who are also the proprietors, have not as yet announced any intention to that effect. The volume is still in the market.

Yesterday Dr. Livingstone delivered an address in the Cotton Sales Room, Liverpool, before a very large assembly of mercantile men. The mayor (Mr. F. Shand) presided. After the lecture he went off Change, where he was much cheered.

The health of the King of Prussia really seems to be mending. There is every reason to hope for his Majesty's recovery, and his ideas become more and more clear.

Accounts from Belgrade announce that a conspiracy against the life of the Prince of Servia and his Government had been discovered. Several persons of standing are said to be compromised in the plot, and have been arrested.

#### MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

A very moderate supply of fresh English wheat was on sale here to day: but we had several of Monday's unsold samples on offer. All kinds met a very dull inquiry, at barely Monday's reduction in value. Nearly 15,000 quarters of foreign wheat have come to hand, and the show of samples was extensive. Scarcely any business was transacted, and, to effect sales, lower rates must have been submitted to. Fine malting barley sold at full price; but grinding and distilling sorts were rather cheaper. Malt moved off slowly. Yet no change in value. The show of oats was good, and most kinds were in fair request, at previous rates.

## PUBLICATION OF THE "NONCONFORMIST."

We feel obliged, in justice both to ourselves and our readers, to call attention to a brief report of proceedings in the Court of Bankruptcy in the case of Mr. William Freeman, for some years the publisher of this paper. The merest glance at it will serve to indicate, what will probably appear more fully at the next examination of the bankrupt, that his pecuniary difficulties were brought about by transactions having no connexion whatever with the business of the *Nonconformist*, and which we could neither foresee, nor guard against. At the same time, it may be requisite to inform our readers, that the customary mode of transacting the commercial department of a weekly journal in London, is to constitute the publisher for the time being the only responsible person for its commercial management, he making himself accountable for the entire outlay, and receiving the entire proceeds, for which, of course, he pays a stipulated price. His position, therefore, is analogous to that of tenant, the only difference being that he farms the business of a journal, instead of land. Tenants in either case may fail from causes wholly irrespective of the engagements they have specially undertaken—and such has been the failure in the present instance. We repeat only what the examination of the bankrupt's accounts will fully prove, that Mr. Freeman's difficulties were neither produced, nor contributed to, by his connexion with the *Nonconformist*.

Several communications have come to hand which lead us to infer that, of late, especially, there have been irregularities in the conduct of the commercial department of this journal which have given serious annoyance to subscribers. We can only express our profound regret that such has been the case. Instances of this sort have necessarily occurred without our knowledge, and their occurrence has been beyond our control. But we are not the less mortified on that account. We cannot be sure, indeed, that, for some time to come, fresh proofs of the same want of accuracy will not come to light. But we are authorised by the present Publisher to pledge ourselves that whilst, on the one hand, no want of punctuality or attention on his part will be allowed to derange the business of the journal, he will be happy, on the other, to rectify at once any mistake which may have been committed previously to the management having passed into his hands.

We have now the satisfaction of introducing Mr. Cornelius Rufus Nelson as the future Publisher of the *Nonconformist*. As he intends to devote himself exclusively to this engagement, and as he possesses every qualification to enable him to do so with advantage, we have the fullest confidence that the subscribers to the paper, as well as advertisers, will find no cause for complaint in future. We earnestly trust that our friends will pardon any inconvenience to which they may have been subjected on account of the impaired health and embarrassed circumstances of Mr. Freeman, and that they will not permit untoward circumstances over which we had no control, and by which we are the heaviest sufferers, to damage in their estimation a paper which, so far as we have had power to give effect to our wishes, has rendered uniform and consistent support to the highest principles of human conduct. With this explanation, we gladly make room for the following

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

The undersigned has pleasure in stating that he has entered into arrangements with the Proprietor for the publication of the *Nonconformist* newspaper. Subscribers and others, therefore, will oblige by in future addressing all communications and Post-office orders to him.

In making this announcement the Publisher begs to express his confident trust that by prompt and courteous attention, and the liberal spirit of all his arrangements, he may be able to give full satisfaction to those with whom he may be brought into communication in the conduct of the business department of this journal.

CORNELIUS RUFUS NELSON.  
Office, 25, Bouvierie-street, City.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"W. Clarkson."—We are much obliged to him for his interesting and timely communication, and shall be glad to insert any more he may be able to send on the connexion of the Indian Government with idolatry.

"B. R."—Thanks for his funny contributions, which are, however, too stale to be available,

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1857.

## SUMMARY.

With thankfulness we record that the tide of Indian calamity appears to be decidedly arrested, even before the arrival of troops from England. The telegraphic accounts in anticipation of the mail, both in the brief form received at the Foreign Office, and in the fuller summary supplied to the India House, abound in hopeful indications. The Mohurrum had passed over without disturbance in any part of India; there are no more mutinies to deplore in the Bombay army; the Madras Presidency is "perfectly tranquil"; considerable reinforcements had arrived from the Cape; while 2,500 of the "relieving army" were reported as arrived at the Mauritius, and might be expected at Calcutta within a month of the latest date. The British troops are beginning to master the revolt, and every day the incapacity and want of concert among the mutineers becomes increasingly evident.

Lucknow, which is naturally the central point of interest, is likely to be relieved, not by way of Fyzabad—for that rumoured expedition turns out to be a myth—but by a junction of Sir James Outram with General Havelock. The former was at Allahabad on the 4th with 1,270 men and a battery of artillery, and expected to reach Cawnpore about the 12th, from whence a united advance would be made. The intelligence from the beleaguered garrison comes down as late as September 2nd, when they were in good spirits, sufficiently provided with food, had recently repulsed a determined assault, and had disabled the only heavy guns belonging to the rebels. "We are now confident" says the generally cautious Mr. Edmonstone, secretary to the Government of India, "that they will be relieved about the middle of this month"—September. We heartily rejoice at the gratifying prospect. The relief of Lucknow will not only save more than a thousand precious English lives, threatened with worse than death, but enable our generals to retire for a time from Oude, and thus concentrate their strength at Cawnpore or Allahabad, till they can advance with safety to the reconquest of that kingdom.

The additional mutinies—for they have not yet ceased—have been long ago "discounted," and do not now materially affect the general issue of events. Taking the two regiments that have recently mutinied in the Punjab as an example, certain capture and destruction is the doom of the rebel. That province is not only a tower of strength, but a mine of wealth, to the British Government. Besides yielding large local levies, it has almost filled up a local loan to meet present exigencies. The siege train expected to batter down the walls of Delhi had nearly reached its destination, after a vain effort of the insurgents from the city to intercept it. General Nicholson followed, defeated and routed them, taking twelve guns with all the ammunition, equipage, and baggage of the enemy. It is clear that the King of Delhi and his officers want either the capacity or the will to use the precious interval that elapses before the arrival of adequate reinforcements in the British camp. There are reports of overtures for arrangements, but, says Mr. Edmonstone, "they will not be entertained."

It may be that the full details of this mail will modify the gratifying report of the telegraph; and the refusal of the Bank of Bengal to discount the Company's paper has a sinister aspect. But, when we learn, in addition to the news above referred to, that the garrison of Agra Fort had felt themselves free and strong enough to send out flying expeditions to attack the rebels in the neighbourhood; that the watchful and cautious Scindiah, though at the head of a large force, is reported as loyal and friendly; that the conduct of the Government of the Nizam, another of the independent princes, is "admirable"; that the Dinapore insurgents had been either scattered or defeated, thus leaving comparatively free the rich province of Behar; and that the insurgent Rajah Kour Singh, was a fugitive deserted by most of his Sepoy adherents—it is only reasonable to conclude that our authority in the East is being slowly, but securely re-established.

A monetary crisis of great severity has sprung up, to share with the Indian mutinies the public attention. London being the heart of the world's commercial system, must necessarily feel the effect of derangement even at the extremities. Her surplus specie is drained away simultaneously by the Continent, by India, and by the United States; so that the Bank of England have been obliged, as a measure of precaution to raise the rate of discount one and a-half per cent. within a few days. So great a pressure has not been known since 1847. But

our monetary crisis is but a feeble reflection of the panic in America. There many banks have suspended cash payments as a measure of "self protection," bankrupt firms are reckoned by the hundred, business is almost at a standstill, labour is suspended, and at New Orleans cotton was actually being re-landed from the ships, for want of means to cash the bills drawn against it. Our too-enterprising trans-Atlantic cousins have clearly been trading far beyond their capital. Amongst ourselves great inconvenience must necessarily ensue from the tightness of the money market; but, though partial failures are probable, the general credit and trade of the country are too sound to fear a general crash.

The expression of opinion on the Indian crisis continues to be marked and national. Major Beresford only gives utterance to the general feeling, when he protests against making political capital out of our calamities in the East. Public opinion is slowly but surely ripening to a sense of the national duty to India; the process being facilitated by such speeches as Mr. Baxter delivered at Arbroath, and Mr. Gladstone at Chester. The Day of Humiliation can scarcely have failed to deepen the sense of responsibility among those who observed it, as well as greatly to augment the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the mutinies. Our readers will judge for themselves, from the abstract given elsewhere, how far last Wednesday's discourses are adapted to promote the solution of the great problem that now awaits consideration.

Irrespective of the one overshadowing question, the week has been prolific in events. It is not every day that the Archbishop of Canterbury discourses on church matters, or courts opportunity to show how greatly he lags behind the spirit of the day on the Church-rate question. The evidences of educational vitality are as various as gratifying. Mining schools, the half-time system for rural districts, and artimprovement, are amongst the topics of the week—the last in connexion with a distribution of prize medals at Manchester by the "Department of Art," presided over by Lord Granville, the President of the Council. In this movement, there seems too evident an intention to resuscitate the Government Schools of Design, which, in spite of this flourish of trumpets, have been a decided failure.

But the inauguration of the National Institution for the promotion of Social Science at Birmingham merits more respectful notice. The new society is founded on the plan of the British Association, and is intended to concentrate all the light that can be thrown upon such broad and difficult questions as Jurisprudence, Education, Reformation and Punishment, Public Health and Social Economy. Under the high auspices of Lord Brougham, Lord John Russell, Lord Stanley, Sir John Pakington, and other celebrities, there can be no doubt of the present success of the new society. But we are not without fear that the strong tendency exhibited, in this and other cases, for scientific discussion and theorising, will ultimately tend to the extension of Government machinery, and the increase of the public burdens. Skilful as may be the doctors who examine into the diseases of the body politic, we have far more faith in the *vis medicatrix*. The regenerative influence must come from within rather than without. And he is the true social reformer who, instead of going to Westminster or to Birmingham, sets in operation that agency which will awaken the sense of individual responsibility and the spirit of self-help among the masses.

## THE SUCKED ORANGE.

Every one knows what becomes of it. At school, it is given as a treat to juniors who have no pocket-money and few friends. In the world, it is thrown into the gutter or the dust bin. Nothing is more pitiable than a political enthusiasm which has outlived its occasion. No phrensy is worse than that which ever and anon blazes up out of all keeping with time and place. You will sometimes see after a magnificent pyrotechnical *finale*, a stray rocket rush up into the sky, as if merely to announce to astonished and departing spectators, that, fine as it is, it is behind its appointed moment. Men who persist in taking up a wrangle which did not originate with themselves, and carrying it on after the main disputants have shaken hands and gone about their business, are voted a nuisance. Such has been the Orange Society, of late years, in Ireland. There was a time, perhaps, when it could give a reason for its existence—if not a sufficient, at least a plausible one. It might once have pleaded the necessity of confederation, mutual pledges, demonstrations, and minatory noise, for self-defence. That reason however has long since ceased—that necessity does not now exist. The Orange Society of modern days, can neither aid a practicable policy, nor is it needed to ward off real peril. It is

merely a standing provocation—a biting cur at large—a fanaticism which injures most the very sentiment it aims to promote.

Orangeism, which means Protestant ascendancy in a physical force form, has occupied a very similar position in Ireland, to Sepoyism in India. Rulers have dandled it, flattered it, coaxed it, feared it, snubbed it, according to the exigency of the occasion. It has never been very tractable. The instrument of keeping in subjection a population of another faith, and of standing guard over institutions which just policy loudly condemns, it became, after Catholic emancipation, a power without a purpose—factious, moody, irritable, fierce. Without suitable employment, without scope for its energies, and with a training which gave it a consciousness of strength, it degenerated into a mutinous *corps*. To find a quarrel seemed to be its prime pursuit—to make one if it could not find one. Whilst all the rest of society courted repose, Orangeism has been intent on planning and provoking brawls. Of course, it has discovered "greased cartridges" at the nick of opportunity, and has always broken heads in honour of religion. The world will pardon Mr. Hanna, and will bless the Belfast rioters, for having, however unintentionally, on their own part, hastened the destruction of this perpetual nuisance.

We have seldom inserted an extract from official correspondence with more satisfaction than we now do to the following from a letter addressed to the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Down, by the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor.

In reference generally to appointments to the commission of the peace for the county of Down and some other counties in the north of Ireland, I feel obliged by recent events to introduce conditions which seem to me imperatively called for, with the view to the maintenance of public tranquillity. Your lordship is no doubt well aware of the scenes of turbulence and riotous outbreaks which have so long prevailed in the town of Belfast. Whatever party may have been to blame for the acts which more immediately led to these disgraceful tumults, it is very manifest that they have sprung from party feelings, excited on occurrence of certain anniversaries which for years have been made the occasion of irritating demonstrations, too often attended by violation of the public peace, and dangerous, sometimes fatal, party conflicts. The Orange Society is mainly instrumental in keeping up this excitement, and notwithstanding the proceedings respecting that association, which are now a matter of history, and in consequence of which it was supposed that it would have been finally dissolved, it still appears to remain an extensively organised body, with but some changes of system and rules under which it is alleged to be secure from any legal prosecution. However that may be, as it is manifest that the existence of this society and the conduct of many of those who belong to it tend to keep up through large districts of the north a spirit of bitter and vicious hostility among large classes of her Majesty's subjects, and to provoke violent animosity and aggression, it is impossible rightly to regard an association such as this as one which ought to receive countenance from any in authority who are responsible for the preservation of the public peace; and some individuals of rank and station who hold her Majesty's commission may think they can reconcile the obligations of that office with the continuing membership with the Orange society. It does appear to me that the interests of the public, at least, in the north of Ireland, now require that no such encouragement should be given to this society by appointment of any gentleman to the commission, who is, or intends to become a member of it, intending the rule to be of general application. I think it right to ask every gentleman the assurance that he is not, nor while he owns the commission of the peace, will become, a member of the Orange society. I think it right to inform your lordship, that in expressing the foregoing opinions and determination, I do so with the entire concurrence of his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant.

Now, none can cherish more fondly or reverently than we do ourselves, the characteristic sentiment of true Protestantism. The motto at the head of this journal, selected from the writings of Burke, is designed to indicate to our readers that in this respect we regard ourselves "a Hebrew of the Hebrews." But our Protestantism is a spiritual, not a political sentiment. We would promote its "ascendancy" over the mind and heart, not in the State and its laws. The weapons we would use in its behalf are arguments, persuasion, good deeds and a charitable temper—not bluster, threats, exclusive laws, and indefensible privileges. The confederation on which we rely is that of religious communion—the ultimate force on which we rest, is the force of truth. We have no idea of going forth "armed with clubs and staves" in support of Protestantism. We have no faith in lodges—no trust in armed processions—no belief in the efficacy of flaunting our principles in the faces of those who gainsay them, nor hurling at them abusive defiance. We should seriously doubt the propriety of the means we were employing, as well as the legitimacy of the object we were seeking, should the natural result of our efforts be the formation of gun clubs, and the chronic exasperation of ruffianly mobs. There is a worldwide difference, as we have said elsewhere, between Protestantism as a spiritual sentiment, and Protestantism as a political institution. Indeed, they are essentially and necessarily antagonistic—and the strength of our attachment to

the first is the measure of our hostility to the last.

We rejoice, therefore, that the Lord Chancellor, speaking, no doubt, the deliberate sense of her Majesty's Government, and acting in his capacity as the first minister of justice, has pronounced his emphatic condemnation of Orangeism. It were well if he had done so long since. The nuisance has for a long time past called aloud for removal. Nevertheless, we recognise this advantage as incident to the delay—a single blow will probably suffice to prostrate the evil. With the gentry of Ireland—the class who may be supposed to aspire to a commission of the peace—nothing, we imagine, could more effectually check an aimless fanaticism, a sort of raving tradition, than the conviction that it can never be taken along with them to the magisterial bench. If Orangeism were anything more than a political mood, of course, it would not be put down by systematic exclusion from civil honours. But as it is really devoid of any noble object, and is an expression of prejudice rather than piety, the probability is that it will succumb quietly, and be gathered to its fathers without ostentatious lamentations. The *Sentinel*, had it only lived to the present day, would have pronounced an appropriate funeral oration—and Dr. Tresham Gregg may yet write its epitaph. Society, in the main, however—even Protestant society, will content itself with a decorous silence, and inwardly rejoice that the Lord Chancellor has sent them a good riddance of a mischief-making partisan.

This is another step in the right direction—another presage of religious equality—another blow aimed at the attempt to promote religion by worldly means. The condemnation of Orangeism, logically a condemnation of the Irish Church Establishment—for that also is but a more respectable phase of Protestant ascendancy. But we cannot expect to get to the end of a long journey by a hop, step, and jump. Patience! Affairs are moving in the right direction. It is something to have seen "the sucked orange" thrown away.

#### FAIR WARNING.

CHOLERA in Hamburg and along the coasts of the Baltic is a merciful warning to us in England to give renewed attention to the sources of epidemic disease. It is the voice of Divine Providence exhorting us by the most forcible of all language—the language of events—to take care. Cholera is the latest appointed Inspector of Nuisances, commissioned not only to discover but to punish. He is God's most impressive protest against man's neglect, whether of himself or his fellows. Typhus used to do this work, but we have become familiar with Typhus. We needed a sharper and rougher monitor, and we have one. He goes his rounds, sometimes according to a plan which we can comprehend—sometimes capriciously. But he usually gives warning of his near approach—and almost always follows closely on the heels of it. His message runs thus—"Put your houses in order, or you shall die." And experience has shown that he is as good as his word.

If Cholera should come amongst us again what course will he take? His old course, we reply. He will stalk at once into the most crowded, the dirtiest, the worst drained localities, and there he will hold his assize. He will take note of filthy lodging-houses, reeking cesspools, stagnant ditches, and accumulations of decaying matter. He will look down into our wells, examine our water-butts, survey the interior of our abodes, observe our diet, inquire into our habits of personal cleanliness. And wherever he finds neglect he will visit it with correction more or less severe. He will summon a few from the well-ordered classes of the community, selecting them here and there, as if by chance, so that none can be certainly assured of escape—and this is his method of lecturing the aforesaid classes on their listlessness and unconcern in regard to the condition of the poor. He comes to avenge infractions of well-known natural laws—and he will pass sentence without pity.

Why should we not be beforehand with him, and render his stern protest superfluous? Why should we not make precisely the same rigid search, and leave him no flagrant neglect on which to fasten? We have received our warning that we may pursue this course. And be it remembered that, in staving off cholera, we remove the sources and materials of more chronic and not less fatal epidemics. Cholera may or may not come amongst us—but typhus we have always with us. The Registrar-General reports the Sessions of this inferior judge every week, and hence we are wholly without excuse, if we remain ignorant of the evil that is in our midst. God works by laws, now pretty well understood—and, under God, we may, if we will, render cholera innocuous, and by precisely the same means, diminish the range and fatality of many other diseases. The question is, shall we abide

in our indolent and criminal neglect of those laws, until the scourge is upon our families?

We have had fair warning. Let it be instantly and conscientiously heeded!

#### RETALIATION.

A letter from Dinapore, published a few days ago in the *Times*, contains the following:

The Rajah of Jugdisore had joined the Dinapore mutineers with a large force, and had placed several guns in position. A despatch came in here yesterday from the major, announcing that the place had been taken and the mutineers completely routed. The official despatch says the behaviour of the men of the 10th was beyond all praise, and that they fought like "demons." The barbarous cruelties inflicted upon their comrades at Arrah being so fresh in their recollection, it was almost impossible to restrain them. Major Eyre writes that nothing could exceed their rage—that they rushed upon the Sepoys, and for nearly two hours fought hand to hand with ten times their number, killing 400 of them, and taking three of Kour Sing's guns in great style.

Our men served the Sepoys after their fashion towards our unfortunate men at Arrah, for they hung up the wounded and the bodies of the killed upon the trees along the road—a mile and a-half—and then proceeded on towards the palace of the Rajah, where they found about fifty more of the scoundrels concealed, the whole of whom were shot down by the 10th men, who hung the bodies of the Sepoys with their own blue shirts over the walls, and left them to wither in the sun. In this palace (if it could be called one) two boxes of rupees were found, each containing 4,000. The whole were divided among the men, who afterwards burnt the palace to the ground, as well as all the villages in its vicinity, and killed a number of the people belonging to this Kour Sing. The detachment is expected back tomorrow. In this affair none of the 10th were killed—only a few wounded.

From this little narrative, it will be seen that British soldiers in India need no stimulus from home to revenge the atrocities of the rebel Sepoys. We fear it is but a mild version of the story which, after the lapse of a few weeks, will be spelt out to us by each mail in letters of blood. Vengeance—full, complete, and sanguinary—will, we doubt not, be exacted by the troops now on their way to India, who, in acting as its ministers, must perforce forget that they are made in the likeness of the Eternal. "The God of Battles" has, in a spirit more akin to insanity than religion, been invoked to "steel our soldiers' hearts." Such promptings come from below, not from above. We would candidly ask *Punch* and his sympathising readers to pause for a moment in their vindictive appeal, and taking the above extract as a specimen, to see how it is likely to work.

War, in its mildest form, and with all the softening influences of civilisation, is but "wild justice." It inflicts far more injury on the innocent than the guilty. At Jugdisore, as well as elsewhere, it was the most guilty that escaped, and throughout India it will be the least offending—those who have been dupes, or have become rebels by force of circumstances—who will feel most severely the arm of vengeance. Discriminative justice is no attribute of the battalion in the field. Therefore passive spectators should be all the more cautious how they arouse a spirit of vindictiveness that strikes blindly and madly at its victims. Let Christian Englishmen at home beware how they prolong the reign of Moloch in India by encouraging on the part of British soldiers the foul barbarities they condemn in Pagan Hindoos.

We would ask Mr. Tupper, *Punch*, and all the vengeance-seekers, whether the above is a picture to their liking? Our soldiers hung the wounded on trees. Is this a whit less cruel than the stabbing our wounded men by the Russians at Inkermann—justly condemned by our weekly satirist as an outrage upon humanity? See, ye advocates of retaliation, how British soldiers "better your instructions." In taking the Rajah's palace they shoot down in cold blood "fifty more of these scoundrels," and complete their work of vengeance by burning not only the palace but "all the villages in the vicinity." How many out of these sufferers, think you, were real offenders against British law? Yet these are the savage acts which the Father of all mercies is asked to smile upon! Our only fear is that the hearts of our soldiers in India will be too much "stealed" against the dictates of humanity, and that for every rebel Sepoy a dozen innocent Hindoos will be immolated. "It was impossible to restrain them"—will be the only excuse many an officer will be able to give for excesses committed in the heat of contest and the excitement of victory. But, as Lord Ebrington said at the Marylebone meeting, "there is something very shocking in people sitting down and speaking calmly of sacking a whole city containing thousands or tens of thousands of human beings—of whom a large proportion must be supposed to be suffering almost as much from the savage anarchy that prevailed as those of our own people who have been subjected to its iron yoke." If, as the Rev. J. B. Brown remarked in his discourse on the mutinies, it is England's mission "to make known in India that measure of man, that sacredness of a human person, which God has made known to us," it will be entirely frustrated by

encouraging with our approbation rapine and murder; or, as in the Jugdisore case, the hanging of wounded rebels, massacring defenceless Sepoys and burning down the villages of the natives.

#### THE MAINE LAW.

A correspondent who observes that the reverses of the Maine Law in the state which gave it birth have been recorded in our columns, asks us to give publicity to the fact that the result of the recent election in that State has been the return of a governor favourable to prohibitory legislation by a majority of nearly 13,000 votes. Our correspondent thinks that many a Nonconformist will rejoice at this news; we do not; but believe that in the long run such coercion will defeat the very object temperance reformers have at heart. There may or may not be a re-action in favour of the Maine Law, but the solitary fact mentioned by our correspondent is by no means sufficient to overthrow the general testimony given as to its failure. But be that as it may, we would ask the advocates of prohibitory legislation to weigh well the following excellent remarks of Mr. Hutt, M.P., a few days ago, in his capacity as chairman of the annual meeting of the Gateshead Temperance Union:—

He would only remark that even if the Maine Law had succeeded in Maine, and was perfectly well suited to the circumstances of that country, he did not think that fact would establish any proof that the same measure was suitable here; for it was a fact which many present knew well, that there had existed for generations past, not only in Maine, but throughout the states of New England, a disposition to encourage and submit to harsh and prohibitory laws, such as would not be tolerated for an hour in the meridian of Great Britain. Granting, therefore, to advocates and friends of the Maine Law all that they asked—perfect success in the state of Maine—he did not think they would have established the position, even in that case, that such a law would be suited to England. On the other hand, he looked about him and saw what had been effected by the force of moral agency alone. He recollects that not many years had passed away since intemperance was the habitual vice of the upper classes of his countrymen. (Hear, hear.) The time had not long passed when you might have seen educated men—gentlemen as they were called—moving about your streets in a state of intoxication, and society not only not censuring them, but rather looking upon the exhibition as a proof of spirit and a mark of becoming conviviality. Fortunately these barbarous notions had yielded to the progress of moral effort—(cheers)—and might we not hope that this same moral agency, improved in character by past experience, supported by the general progression of society, would lead us at last to the accomplishment of all our wishes and aspirations, and that we might by such means arrive at the day when the labouring population would have entirely abandoned these destructive propensities.

#### THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

##### THE BOMBAY MAIL.

The following telegram was received by the daily papers on Sunday, and published in their next day's edition:—

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 4.

The Bombay mails, with dates to the 17th of September, leave for Malta to-day by her Majesty's steamer *Ceradoc*, which also conveys hence the Siamese Ambassador and suite.

The *Encounter* reached Suez on the 30th of September; her detention is attributed to the bad quality of her coal.

The intelligence from Delhi extends to the 30th of August. The siege train was expected on the 3rd of September, after which the place would probably be immediately assaulted.

On the 26th of August a body of the rebels, which left the city with the object of intercepting the siege train, was attacked by General Nicholson at Nujuffghur, and utterly defeated, with loss of all their guns.

On the 1st of September General Outram was at Allahabad with strong reinforcements, and expected to reach Cawnpore on the 9th.

The garrison of Lucknow it was thought would be relieved on the 15th of September, up to which date it was confidently expected that they could hold out without difficulty.

General Havelock had again attacked the rebels at Bithoor on the 16th of August, and obtained the usual result, returning to Cawnpore on the following day.

At Agra all was well. A detachment from the fort, under Major Montgomery, attacked a body of insurgents near Allyghur on the 24th of August, with complete success, and trifling loss on our side.

The 51st Native Infantry mutinied at Peshawur on the 29th of August. By the following day the mutiny was completely crushed. Mutinies of part of the 10th Light Infantry at Ferozepore and of a portion of the 55th at Hazura have in like manner been promptly suppressed.

The garrison at Arrah, after being relieved by Major Eyre, had safely reached Dinsapore.

Eyre had subsequently attacked Koor Singh at Jugdisore. The rebel force had been broken.

The insurgents were trying to make their way to Delhi. A small portion of the 5th Irregular Cavalry had mutinied at Bhaugulpore.

The 23rd Fusiliers had arrived at Calcutta.

Lord Elgin left for Hong Kong on the 3rd September.

Central India and Hyderabad country continue undisturbed.

The remainder of the Joudpore Legion has mutinied, but no further outbreak has occurred in the Bombay army.

The 89th Regiment had arrived from the Cape, and the 95th was hourly expected.

The Madras Presidency was perfectly tranquil.

The Mohurram had passed off quietly in all parts of India.

Herat was evacuated by the Persian troops on the 27th of July.

Exchange at Bombay closed at 2s. 1½d.

Government Securities had improved, but again receded to 80 for Fours and 90 for Fives, owing to low quotations from Calcutta.

Prices of imports continued to advance.

Money was plentiful.

A despatch from Madras announced the arrival of the *Alma* from Calcutta on the 13th, and stated that the Bank of Bengal had refused advances on Company's paper.

The following telegram was received at the Foreign Office through the Admiralty, at 2.30 a.m., on Sunday:—

CAGLIARI, Oct. 9, 8.30 p.m.

MALTA, Oct. 8, 5 a.m.

The *Bombay* arrived at Suez on the evening of the 2nd inst. Her dates are from Bombay, 17th September, and Aden, 26th September.

The following intelligence has been telegraphed from Suez to Alexandria by Vice-Consul West:—

General Havelock gained his ninth victory on the 10th of August, driving the rebels from a strong position near Bithoor, which they desperately defended. After the battle he retired to Cawnpore, where he awaits reinforcements before advancing to the relief of Lucknow, where the rebels were repelled with great loss, and the garrison are bravely holding out.

General Outram arrived with strong reinforcements at Allahabad on the 1st of September, and expected to reach Cawnpore on the 9th.

The Dinapore mutineers have again been defeated by Major Eyre near Sasseran, and are trying to make their way to Delhi.

Active preparations have been resumed before Delhi, and on the 26th of August General Nicholson defeated the mutineers at Nujuffghur, capturing thirteen guns and their camp baggage. Lieutenants Lumsden and Gabbett were killed. On the arrival of the siege train, which was expected on the 1st of September, it is said that an assault will be made on the city.

A small force which left Agra on the 21st August, under the command of Major Montgomery, defeated a body of the insurgents near Allyghur, and put them to flight. Ensign Marri and Mr. Tandy, volunteers, were killed.

The 10th Light Cavalry mutinied at Feronzeroro [query Ferozepore] on the 19th August, and murdered Nelson the veterinary surgeon.

The 51st Native Infantry mutinied at Peshawur on the 28th August, but most of them were seized and will be summarily dealt with.

Herat was evacuated by the Persian troops on the 27th of July.

At Neemuch part of a squadron of the 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry mutinied on the 12th of August, and the troopers were disarmed.

The mutineers of the Joudpore Legion have marched towards Nusseerabad, from which troops were sent to intercept them.

The rebels from Oude are threatening Allahabad and Benares, which are being put in a state of defence.

The 5th Bengal Irregulars mutinied at Bhaugulpore on the 14th August; the 55th Bengal Native Infantry were disarmed at Ghazipore on the 10th August.

Large bodies of troops are marching from Calcutta towards Allahabad.

Lord Elgin left Calcutta on the 3rd September, and sailed for Hong Kong in the screw-steamer *Ava*.

Her Majesty's 89th Regiment has arrived at Bombay from the Cape of Good Hope, and has been sent to Deesa. The 95th Regiment is daily expected.

Seventeen prisoners were executed at Sattara for treason on the 8th of September.

The Mohurram has passed off quietly in all parts of India.

The Madras and Bombay Presidencies are tranquil.

The Punjab continues quiet. Bundelcund and Central India are undisturbed.

A private message from Suez mentions the arrival there of Sir H. Leeke by the *Bombay*, and he states that affairs in India are a shade better.

This intelligence received from Acting Consul-General Green, at Alexandria, dated four p.m., October 3rd, for the Earl of Clarendon.

(Signed) M. STOPFORD, Rear-Admiral.  
Consul CRAIG.

##### THE CALCUTTA MAIL.

The following telegram has been received from Trieste, dated Monday:—

The steamer *Australia* arrived here this morning at 9½ a.m., in 107 hours from Alexandria, which port she left on the 7th of October.

The Indian mails left Alexandria on that day, with

dates from Calcutta to the 10th of September; Madras, 15th; and Ceylon, 20th.

The safety of the garrison of Lucknow was looked upon as perfectly secured. Intelligence, dated Lucknow, Sept. 2, had been transmitted by General Neill. A second successful sortie had been made, two guns captured, and a large quantity of provisions brought into the fort.

The steamers *Cleopatra* and *Penelope*, with 400 Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and 208 men of the Royal Artillery, had coaled at Galle, and gone on to Calcutta.

It is stated that some 2,500 troops were known to have arrived at the Mauritius.

At Calcutta the prices in the export market had declined. The import market continued dull. Money was excessively scarce.

The Bank of Bengal refuses to make advances against Government paper or bills having more than thirty days to run. Exchange, 2s. 3½d.

At Madras there is hardly any change in the import market; the money market continues easy; Government Securities had undergone a further decline; exchange, 2s. 2½d., with a downward tendency.

There is no China mail. The steamer has not reached Galle.

It is stated that the troops at Bhopal have rebelled. The Begum, who continues friendly, had already sent away the Europeans in safety.

The Government telegraphic despatch from Calcutta contains nothing new.

##### SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.

On the 17th of August the new Commander-in-Chief issued the following proclamation to the troops in India:—

By the Commander-in-Chief.

Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to appoint me Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India, in the room of the late lamented General the Hon. George Anson, and her Majesty having also been graciously pleased to confer upon me the rank of General in the East Indies, I now assume the command of the army in India.

In doing so it affords me the highest satisfaction to find under my orders troops who have so fully proved themselves, in the recent arduous operations in the field, to be what I have ever known British soldiers in every quarter of the globe—courageous, faithful, obedient, and enduring.

In former years I have commanded native troops of India, and by their side I have been present in many battles and victories in which they have nobly borne their part; and it is to me a subject of deep concern to learn that soldiers of whom I had been accustomed to think so favourably should now be arrayed in open and defiant mutiny against a Government proverbial for the liberality and paternal consideration with which it has ever treated its servants of every denomination.

When I join the force, now in the field restoring order to the district disturbed by the disaffection of the army of Bengal, I shall, at the head of the British troops, and of those native soldiers who, though few in number, have not feared to separate themselves from their faithless comrades and to adhere to their duty, feel my old confidence that they will march to certain victory.

I shall not fail to notice, and the powerful Government which I have the honour to serve, will not fail to reward every instance of fidelity and valour shown by the troops under my command.

I call upon the officers and men of both European and native troops zealously to assist in the task before us; and, by the blessing of God, we shall soon again see India tranquil and prosperous.

C. CAMPBELL, General,  
Commander-in-Chief.

Calcutta, August 17th.

##### THE MASSACRE AT CAWNPORE.

Two affecting letters, in the form of a diary from the 27th May to the 1st June, from a lady who was murdered at Cawnpoore, have been published. There is something exquisitely touching in the tone of gentle sweetness and patient endurance pervading them:—

Cawnpoore, May 27.

It is a sad history. We are living in awful realities, and we cannot see the end of them. We were apparently safe and quiet till the 21st, when the 2nd Cavalry began to show symptoms of uneasiness, and intelligence was given that a rising of the native troops was in contemplation that night. Mr. H——, the magistrate and collector, brought his wife and children in to us in the afternoon, and we agreed all to remain together. Up to this time, no suspicion having been entertained of the troops' loyalty, no preparations for defence had been made. Now, however, all were astir. The general (Sir Hugh Wheeler) telegraphed to Lucknow for succour, the European barrack at the depot was assigned as a rendezvous, and some families went there for safety. We, however, determined to remain at our house until further alarm were given; but Colonel E—— said he would go and sleep in the midst of his men, to show that he had confidence in them; so we had only Mr. H—— to stay with us. Presently, about eleven o'clock at night, he was called away to make some arrangement, so we thought it scarcely right to remain here alone. Accordingly we took our little unconscious children out of their beds, and with the ayahs off we set in the carriage to the European barracks. There we found a number of refugees, in a state of great alarm of course, but for the most part composed and resigned. It was a night of fearful suspense, yet it passed away without any disturbance, and I had the happiness of seeing my husband in the morning alive and well. The next day (Friday) was one full of agony and dread, and the night was more than poor human nature, unassisted, could endure. When my husband left me that night to go to his post I never expected to see him alive again, for some of his men had been overheard wildly talking of mutiny and murder, and had made a proposal to destroy their officers. Colonel E—— himself had fully made up his mind that a death-stroke would be given, yet he flinched not an instant in the performance of his duty, I am

happy to say. We were preserved for that night again, I could scarcely believe that my husband's voice sounded outside the tent—for we had now arranged for a tent just outside the barrack for ourselves. After that miserable night the Saturday following seemed like heaven, for we went to our house and spent the day quietly there—at least with such quietness as was possible with the most terrible rumours coming in throughout the day, and reviving all our saddest apprehensions. Of course we returned to the depot at night, and for the first time since our move exhausted nature would be attended to, and I fell asleep for some hours, and for a time shut out all the horrid realities of our situation. All Sunday was pretty quiet. The Eed came off that day and the next, when it was expected that an outbreak would occur. It did not so, however, and on Monday morning our minds were somewhat reassured by all the Mussulmans of the 1st Regiment coming in a body, according to custom, to salam to Colonel E— after their prayers, and they expressed their intentions of fidelity, &c., all of which are very well, but not to be depended on now-a-days. We returned to those melancholy night quarters. Oh! such a scene. Men, officers, women and children, beds and chairs, all mingled together inside and outside the barrack; some talking or even laughing, some very frightened, some defiant, others despairing. Three guns in front of our position, and three behind, and a trench in course of formation all round. Such sickening sights these for peaceful women, and the miserable reflection that all this ghastly show is caused not by open foes, but by the treachery of those we have fed and pampered, and honoured and trusted in for so many years. Oh! I cannot dwell upon the harrowing thoughts. I am going to despatch this to Calcutta, to be sent through our agents there, that you may know our situation. My dear little child is looking very delicate; my prayer is that she may be spared much suffering. The bitterness of death has been tasted by us many, many times during the last fortnight, and, should the reality come, I hope we may find strength to meet it with a truly Christian courage. It is not hard to die oneself, but to see a dear child suffer and perish, that is the hard, the bitter trial, and the cup which I must drink should God not deem it fit that it should pass from me. My companion, Mrs. H—, delightful; poor young thing, she has such a gentle spirit, so unmurmuring, so desirous to meet the trial rightly, so unselfish and sweet in every way. Her husband is an excellent man, and of course very much exposed to danger, almost as much as mine. She has two children, and we feel that our duty to our little ones demands that we should exert ourselves to keep up health and spirits as much as possible. There is a reverse to this sad picture. Delhi may be retaken in a short time. Aid may come to us, and all may subside into tranquillity once more. Let us hope for the best, do our duty, and trust in God above all things. Should I be spared, I will write to you by the latest date. As long as we can live in our house during the day, we suffer but little comparatively, but we may be shut up at any time. We must not give way to despondency, for at the worst we know that we are in God's hands, and He does not for an instant forsake us. He will be with us in the valley of the shadow of death also, and we need fear no evil. God bless you.

Cawnpore, June 1.

For the chance of this reaching you, I send a few lines *vid* Bombay that you may have the latest news of us. The revolt has spread since I wrote last. Etawah, Allyghur, Muttra, and Bolandshawur have all been plundered, and yesterday came news of a serious *émeute* at Lucknow—the worst thing that could have happened for us, as it seems almost impossible that disturbances so near should not create a commotion amongst the troops here.

You will scarcely be able to realise the fearful state that we are in; we can scarcely do so ourselves. No one can say how or where the trouble is to end. Mrs. H— is a sweet companion in affliction; we shall stick close to each other as long as it pleases God to spare us. Last night after much fatigue, of mental torture, and several nights of imperfect rest, I fell quite into a state of stupefaction. Body and mind alike refused to be longer active; it was necessary—just nature asserting her rights to restore the exhausted powers. And there was my child, so restless! and Mrs. H— took her and walked about with her, and soothed the little thing, that I might not be disturbed. I believe we shall be some support to one another under every trial. Our English letters came in a day or two ago, one from you up to April 14. I cannot reply further to it now. In the presence of these awful realities little else can be thought of. Such nights of anxiety I would never have believed possible, and the days are full of excitement. Every note and every message come pregnant with events and alarms. Another fortnight we expect will decide our fate, and whatever it may be I trust we shall be enabled to bear it. It is supposed that the Lucknow mutineers have gone towards Delhi. General Anson must meet the increased band of rebels as well as he may. May we be preserved from the evils that the incapacity of our leaders naturally entails. If these are my last words to you, you will remember them lovingly, and always bear in mind that your affection, and the love we have ever had for each other, is an ingredient of comfort in these bitter times.

**THE REFUGEES IN INDIA.**—The following is an extract of a letter received from Captain Kirby, of the Bengal Artillery, dated Nynee Tal, August 4:—"I have just heard the astonishing news that a letter has been received by Colonel Troup, 68th Regiment, from Lieutenant Gowen, Adjutant 18th Native Infantry (supposed to have been killed), telling us of his being in safety in a village near Bareilly, protected by the zamindar of the village, a Hindoo; and that several other officers, &c., names unknown, were kept in neighbouring villages."

#### EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

**THE SHEKHAWATTY BATTALION.**—The report of the mutiny of the Shekhawatty battalion, that forms the garrison of Midnapore is denied. A correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—"I have received a letter from Midnapore, dated August 20th, which says that the men of the battalion have not only resisted all attempts to sap their loyalty, but that they have been behaving as well and orderly as in the best of times. Two of the Sepoys a few days before had seized a police Burkandauz, who had gone

into their lines for the purpose of inciting them to mutiny, and had delivered him up to the authorities, by whose orders the fellow was shortly afterwards hanged. The men had likewise sent in several petitions through their officers to the Government, praying to be employed in active warfare, and had moreover on parade presented a purse of one hundred rupees, collected among themselves, to the civil judge as their contribution towards the relief of the sufferers from the mutiny."

**BENARES.**—In an interesting letter, dated Benares, August 20th, the Rev. Jas. Kennedy mentions that there had been several panics in that city—one the result of a succession of peals of thunder taken for the discharge of artillery. He goes on to say—

No sooner were we beginning to feel easier about the Segowlee men than intelligence arrived that a large body of the Dinapore mutineers, joined by their caste men, were marching on us. The Ganges, no small stream in these days, was, however, between us and them. They came on the Trunk-road to within fourteen miles of our city. Colonel Gordon sent out against them the most of our English soldiers, leaving the station so bare that for three nights the residents helped the soldiers by acting as sentinels, with the judge at their head. The colonel dreaded the advance of the Dinapore mutineers to the neighbourhood of the city lest their presence should cause a rising, and as they had no cavalry he thought they might be overtaken. But they were too nimble for our men. Hearing of their approach, though armed and numerous, they did not wait for them, but made off for the Mirzapore district. Mr. Sherring returned from Mirzapore yesterday. The streets there are barricaded, much property has been buried, other property is in boats on the river, the largest and strongest house in the place is intrenched, and there are between 400 and 500 English soldiers; so that the hope is entertained that all will remain safe. The rebels look as if they wished to keep clear of the city with its present defences, and make their way into Oude. The Trunk-road is again open to Calcutta, to our great joy. Things have taken a favourable turn in Behar, and that takes away one great source of danger to us.

Our preservation hitherto has been marvellous, and if we pass safely through this fiery period, there will not be a community in Northern India that will have so much reason for special gratitude as ours. Excluding the Punjab and country beyond, this is the only first-class city in the north-western provinces which has escaped plundering; while of all cities it was the one which seemed most exposed, owing at once to the fanatical character of the population and the Europeans being left so defenceless; and, owing, some would add, to its having a greater number of missionaries than any other city in India except Calcutta. Again and again we have appeared on the verge of destruction. We are only now beginning to know the perils through which we have passed. Some nights we lay down in seeming security, when our very houses were told off for the assassin!

The framework of our mission still continues, and something more. The central school meets regularly, though on rather a diminished scale. The branch schools exist with one exception, and our native congregations, diminished somewhat, meet regularly for God's worship. In the European hospitals I find also an important sphere of labour; and, while these opportunities of doing good continue, it is plainly my duty to remain at my post.

**FEELING IN CALCUTTA.**—The following is an extract from a letter received by the last mail, and written by a correspondent at Calcutta, to whom we are indebted for several communications. It is dated Aug. 22. It will be seen from the telegraphic advices that his hopes that there would be no disturbance on the Mohammedan festival have been realised:—

We are just now beginning the Mohurrum, and many people fear lest the Mohammedans should rise during this, to them, exciting festival. I do not think they will; if they should they will meet with a warm reception; but they may do much mischief. Our volunteers and the few troops we have are to be picketed in different parts of the city during the festival. They are, however, but a mere handful, and would scarcely be able to cope with the whole Mohammedan population. Think of the metropolis of British India with a European force of regular troops of about 1,000! Such an arrangement is like inviting a rebellion. We shall, next Sunday and Monday, I suppose, have another disgraceful panic on the part of the Christian population, these being the days on which the processions of the Mohurrum are held. The natives say they did not think the Sahibs were such cowards, running away from their homes. We have now enough in Calcutta to put down any rising of the natives if they would but combine. There are, however, some signs of public feeling on the part of the Europeans. I hear a meeting is to be called next week to form a league for the protection of British interests. I will let you know the result of the meeting should it take place. Report has it, that the new Commander-in-Chief and the Governor-General do not pull together; this would be no new thing in India; Napier felt the burden of Leadenhall-street, and threw off his burden and returned home. If he had been allowed to carry out his far-seeing policy, we might, in all probability, have been saved from this sad rebellion. I hope we may not have a repetition of the Napier business at the present crisis. Lord Canning may be a very amiable and well-meaning man, but we want something more than this at the present crisis. Our prestige in India is at present gone; we want some one to restore it—who is to be the man?

**A MISSIONARY CHAPLAIN.**—The following communication from the Rev. J. Gregson, Baptist missionary at Benares, dated August 18th, will be read with much interest:—

There is just a possibility that I may join General Havelock's force at Cawnpore as acting chaplain. Not that I am about to subscribe to the thirty-nine articles or slipping away from the society. But when I consulted our generous friend, Mr. Tucker, as to my leaving, he said, "Why not join Havelock's force at Cawnpore? There are 400 in hospital, and 1,000 troops without a chaplain, and they can't get one." I rejoiced at the proposal, and at once consented, with one condition, that Mrs. Gregson did not oppose. General Havelock was telegraphed to, but the wires were broken. Mr. Tucker

has made the princely offer of meeting the whole expense, which I declined, as I decidedly object to encroaching so largely on his income.

I have just heard from Mr. Tucker, General Havelock telegraphs, "It will be very advantageous to my force to have the aid of the Rev. J. Gregson's services. I shall feel obliged by your sending him up immediately." I again repeat my letter to say Mr. Tucker insists upon paying my entire salary himself, and after the truly Christian spirit of his last note, which I enclose, I felt it would not be right to raise further objection:—

"Benares, Aug. 19th, 1857.

"My dear Mr. Gregson,—You must not deprive me of a pleasure and a privilege; it would not be kind.

"Besides, it would not be fair to make your society pay for the spiritual care of our army. Its money is raised for the heathen. Now that Mr. W. Smith officiates as chaplain here, his salary will be saved to his society, and be paid by Government. This is the fair and proper principle, whilst not employed in native missionary work, your salary should not be paid by a society.

"It was I who proposed your going, and have got General Havelock to agree to your going; and so you must not refuse to let me have the pleasure of sending a clergyman to my poor fellow-countrymen, when other doors of usefulness are shut for the time. I therefore venture again to request your acceptance of the inclosed, and of 400 rupees per month while employed with the troops.

"Ever yours truly,

"H. TUCKER."

#### THE RELIEF FUND.

We are happy to learn that the committee are not relaxing their efforts either for the augmentation of this fund or for the prompt relief of the sufferers. 10,000/- were transmitted to the Relief Committee of Calcutta by the mail which left on the 10th inst. At the same time they sent the further sum of 1,000/- to Sir John Lawrence in aid of the funds of the Lawrence Asylum. This institution was established by the late Sir Henry Lawrence, who subscribed 1,000/- annually to its support. It has also received support from the subscriptions and donations of civil and military officers in India. Many of these sources of income have been temporarily, and many more finally, dried up by the calamities which have recently occurred. The Asylum is situated at Kusowlee, in the lower ranges of the Himalayas, and its object is to supply maintenance and education to the children of British soldiers who have lost either one or both of their parents.

The Relief Fund has also received a very welcome augmentation by the transference to its accounts of 3,682/-, the balance of the *Times*' Crimean Fund. The application of this amount to an object so closely analogous to that for which it was originally raised will be viewed with general satisfaction.

It appears from a correspondence published by the Lord Mayor, that the Indian Fund Relief Committee have respectfully declined an offer from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to take charge of the business which they have so efficiently managed.

The collections made in the various churches and chapels in Liverpool on Wednesday amounted to 700/-, which brought the amount furnished by that town in aid of the Indian Relief Fund to 15,000/. The Dublin subscription is going forward steadily. Committees are acting in Derry, Armagh, Queen's County, Athlone, Cavan, and various towns in the north. The contributions collected in Cambridge amount to about 800/. The collections in the Eastern Counties on the Fast Day probably produced 8,000/- or 10,000/-, as the various Nonconformist congregations also joined in the movement. The subscriptions collected in Nottingham and neighbourhood amount to nearly 1,400/. The committee of the fund raised in Manchester have forwarded 5,000/- to Calcutta, and 2,500/- to Bombay, for distribution among the sufferers in those places. The Bath subscription is already 3,000/-.

The "Reverend W. A." of Bath, having received 382/- as "one moiety of the winding-up of a law-suit," presented the whole of the money to the Indian fund.

The sympathy felt on the Continent for the sufferers by the Indian mutinees is exhibited in two letters received:—one from Prince Vogorides, the Caimacan, or temporary Hospodar, of Moldavia, sending 500 ducats (about 235/- sterling) as "a feeble testimony of his deep sympathy with the English people, and his interest in everything which affects your great nation," and the other from Count Battany, who sends 50/- in a letter, expressing regret that the so-called pastorals of Cardinal Wiseman and Dr. Cullen have induced a certain number of people, who call themselves Christians, to refrain from joining their fellow-Christians, as well as charitable Jews, in relieving the sufferers in India.

Although a Catholic myself, I should be very sorry if my friends, and others included, are amongst those bigots who withhold such aid as they can afford from their fellow-creatures, under the Jesuitical pretext of their peculiar religious feelings. Pray, therefore, have my name and subscription published, as a protest against "sectarian hypocrisy."

An influential meeting was held in Marylebone on Monday, on behalf of the Indian fund. Lord Ebrington, after a long and painful retirement from public life, was able to be present. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Mr. Eyre, the rector of the parish, who said:—

If it was imagined that a call for vengeance had been heard in this country against the native population of India, though he did not believe it—and living as he did close to Harley House, the residence of the Queen of Oude and her suite, he felt bound to say that, notwithstanding the participation which it was believed the royal family of Oude had had in fomenting the mutiny, he had never seen an Asiatic molested or insulted, and this was a mark of forbearance on the part of the people of this country, which, at such a time, ought not to pass unnoticed—(hear, hear)—he had no desire to add to that

cry the weight of his voice. He was not the advocate of indiscriminate bloodshed—God forbid; but he held that for the preservation of our countrymen in other Eastern and benighted lands, the preservation of European life in those countries, and the maintenance of social order and law amid the different families of mankind, it was necessary to show that humanity could not be so savage—he had almost said fiendishly—outraged as it had been by the mutineers without calling forth the certain visitation of human vengeance and the retribution of Almighty justice. (Hear, hear.)

He stated that the children of an orphan school in the parish had voluntarily gone without a meal on a recent occasion that they might present a guinea to the fund. Sir B. Hall, M.P., who was one of the speakers, said it was gratifying to find that the disaffection in our Eastern Empire was confined to one class of the community alone. With regard to the general inhabitants of India, they were satisfied with British rule and British justice, and were content with the manner in which public affairs were conducted. The disaffection was confined, he might say, almost wholly and solely to the army. He thought the latest news most gratifying, and that the walls of Delhi are probably by this time battered down. The Rev. Canon O'Neill, as representing the Roman Catholics of the borough, defended Cardinal Wiseman's pastoral.

In that pastoral the cardinal invited contributions for carrying out three objects: First to provide outfits for twelve Roman Catholic priests, who were to be sent out to India, and to supply them with the means of carrying out public worship. Secondly, to alleviate the misery and distresses of various communities of nuns in the East, whose convents had been burned down, and whose property had been destroyed, and to devise some means to enable them to carry out the obligations of their sacred and solemn positions; and the third object was the promotion of the general interest of the fund now being raised for the relief of sufferers by the Indian mutiny generally. Such was the charitable and pious objects which had dictated this pastoral, but, notwithstanding,

[The Rev. Mr. Verner rose to order. He for one had not come there to listen to a defence of the so-called Archbishop of Westminster against the attacks made upon him by the public journals.] Canon O'NEILL was making no defence of Cardinal Wiseman, but was endeavouring to explain the position of the Catholics of the empire in reference to this fund, and with a view to unite all sects as well as all classes.

He condemned the sectarian manner in which the Crimean Fund had been administered, as the Protestants had received an enormously unfair proportion of the people's benefactions. Lord Ebrington in the course of his speech said that for himself, he must say that while he should be the last to say that the government of India by the East India Company was free from human imperfections, on the other hand, the faithful adherence to our interests which so many of the native princes, under such trying circumstances, had evinced, and the friendly feeling shown towards us by the great bulk of the native population, proved clearly to his mind that British rule in India had not been so disastrous, so discreditable, and so odious as some persons had represented it to be. He moved that a parish subscription be entered upon. The Rev. Professor Marks seconded this resolution, which was supported by the Rev. Eardley Wilmot. Sir J. Easthope expressed his gratification that the explanation would now go forth to India, that the Catholic and Protestant soldiers and sailors who might become claimants upon the fund would stand upon a footing of perfect equality.

#### THE LAST INDIAN MAIL.

The *Indus* which brought the Indian mail arrived at Southampton on Wednesday. She brought home about 150 passengers, many of whom are refugees from India. The scene presented by their friends on meeting these passengers was one of overwhelming excitement. Many burst into a flood of tears, and were deprived almost of the power of utterance. The Lady Mayoress of London, the Mayor of Southampton, Mr. Alderman Andrews, and a number of ladies and gentlemen, went on board the *Indus* to receive the refugees. Many of the fugitives were from Cawnpore, Allahabad, and other places in the upper provinces of Bengal. Numbers also had fled from Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta in alarm. About forty children came home in the *Indus*. One of the passengers was Captain Montague, with his wife; he belonged to the Irregulars, and was in command of a company of Sikhs; he is injured in the shoulder and side. He belonged to General Havelock's army, and fought on the march to Cawnpore. He lost his two children through want and exposure while coming down the Ganges from Allahabad. He knew Nana Sahib, and was present at a ball given by him at Cawnpore about a month before the mutiny broke out. It was the most magnificent ball ever given at Cawnpore; all the English were present, most of whom were afterwards mercilessly slaughtered by the scoundrel.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Morning Star* reports that Lord Canning has been recalled, and that the Board of Control, in order to keep the East India Company out of the money market, and if possible, dispense with a special session of Parliament, have authorised the Court of Directors to make use of three millions of railway deposits for current expenditure. [The first report is discredited.]

The troops that sailed in July may reach India in the course of this month. Those that sailed in August may reach India in the course of next month. The men that sailed in September will probably reach India in the course of December, or in the first week of January, 1858.

Among the unfortunate victims who perished in the massacres at Cawnpore were four Roman Catholic clergymen. They were put to death with great

barbarities. Their chapel also was dismantled and partially demolished.

Besides the three Roman Catholic priests who went out to India by the previous mail, four more left Southampton on Sunday as chaplains to the troops. Their names are, the Rev. J. Morgan, the Rev. Patrick Fairhurst, of Birchley, near Wigan, Lancashire; the Rev. John F. Browne, late of St. Chad's, Cheetham-road, Manchester; and the Rev. T. Crowther, a regular priest of the Augustinian order.

The bulk of the men of the Royal Lancashire Militia Artillery have declared their readiness to proceed to India with their officers, who, with one or two exceptions, volunteered to accompany their men. The Renfrew Militia have also volunteered for active service.

Twenty-one thousand British troops are still stationed in Ireland.

The *Morning Chronicle* is informed, upon good authority, that steps had been taken for immediately proclaiming the Queen Empress of Hindostan. It is not unlikely that the next telegraph will bring the news of the proclamation at Calcutta. [Fudge.]

In the course of his sermon on the Fast Day, the Rev. A. I. Ritchie, of Dundee, mentioned, as illustrations of the extent of the bereavements caused by the Indian mutiny, that a gentleman in this country had lost twenty-two relatives in India within six weeks; and that out of thirteen of a family party which met last year in St. Andrew's only one is now living, twelve having gone out to India and fallen victims to the mutiny.

On Monday afternoon, the splendid screw steamship *Australasian*, Captain J. Sceales, belonging to the Royal Mail Company, left Southampton with a heavy mail for Malta, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, the Australian and New Zealand colonies, 30,320*l.* in specie, jewelry value 2,000*l.*, and a full cargo, including a large quantity of military stores. She also takes out a total of about 150 passengers (a few of whom join the ship *via* Marseilles), among whom are thirteen officers of the Royal Artillery, and a number of medical men attached to the army, on their way to India by the overland route. Two companies of the Royal Artillery, numbering 221 rank and file, also embark by this steamer for the same destination.

#### THE ESSEX CONSERVATIVES AND LORD PALMERSTON.

The annual meeting of the Hinckford Agricultural and Conservative Club was held on Tuesday evening week, at the Bell Inn, Castle-Hedingham. Mr. W. B. Beresford, M.P., Mr. Du Cane, M.P., Mr. Miller, M.P., and other gentlemen were present; Mr. Olney occupied the chair.

The Rev. Mr. MAJENDIE, in speaking after dinner, contended that Lord Palmerston is the Conservative element in the present Ministry, and that he deserved support on that ground. He said, that the promised Reform Bill of Lord Palmerston reminded him of the "dark horse" of the Derby—no one knew anything about it, yet every one was talking of it. He did not pretend to know anything about the mystery; but this he would say, that when the dark horse Palmerston was trotted out, he would back him against the performances of the other horse Russell, of which the country already knew something. (Hear, hear.) Lord Palmerston had shown himself a Conservative at heart when he voted against household suffrage, a measure which, if carried, would swamp the agricultural interest. (Hear, hear.) But India is the great question of the day; and whether the Ministry be Coalition, Whig, or Conservative, it will receive from the people all the support needed to meet the emergency.

Major BERESFORD enlarged on the necessity of destroying Delhi—

It has been polluted; it should be burnt with fire and razed to the ground. We have many examples in holy writ to justify such a course. The cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, where crimes of a kindred nature were committed, were destroyed by fire from heaven. Nineveh and Babylon also, the two greatest cities of the East, were warned of their destruction. Nineveh was not destroyed by fire, but by the hand of man—by Nebuchadnezzar, who destroyed it, not by his own power, but by the power conferred upon him by the Almighty, who made him an instrument of vengeance in his hands. So, too, Babylon was destroyed by Cyrus. They were destroyed for their crimes; and so should it be with Delhi and Cawnpore. It is nothing but mawkish sentimentality to talk of sparing the polluted places. . . . Her Majesty's Ministers deserve and ought to receive in the present emergency the support of every patriotic Conservative. At the commencement of the mutiny the Ministry were beset with many difficulties. The suddenness of the outbreak, the remissness to some extent of the Executive in India, and the distance of the scene of war, all operated to the disadvantage of the Government; but their greatest difficulty was to be traced to the recent and most unwise reduction of our military establishment.

That reduction, although carried out by Lord Palmerston, was, Major Beresford believed, agreed to against his desires and convictions, and was in direct opposition to his views as a statesman, and to the system which, as an able War Minister and as an earnest defender of the honour of England, he has always advocated. Lord Palmerston saw the danger, but yielded to the storm, and saved his position. Major Beresford said, it was not to be supposed that he could give his support to a Whig Government, even when led by Lord Palmerston; but he would be no party to hampering a Government which is doing everything in its power to maintain the honour of the country; he would be no party to acquiring

political capital at the expense of the fortunes of his country.

Mr. MILLER said that armies may conquer a country, but they cannot maintain it in peace: nothing can establish permanent peace in India but the introduction of religion.

Mr. DU CANE expressed his pleasure that "the old Conservative leaven was stirred up in Lord Palmerston's breast," to resist such precious reforms as those proposed by Mr. Berkeley and Mr. Locke King. With respect to India, he was for "vengeance and justice."

#### THE IRISH GOVERNMENT AND THE ORANGE SOCIETY.

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland, with the concurrence of the Lord-Lieutenant, has written a letter to the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord-Lieutenant of County Down, pointing out that the Orange Society has been mainly instrumental in keeping up the excitement that has for years led to turbulent outbreaks in the north of Ireland, and stating that conditions will be introduced in reference generally to appointments to commissions of the peace which are imperatively called for with a view to the maintenance of public tranquillity.

As it is manifest, (he says) that the existence of this society, and the conduct of many of those who belong to it, tend to keep up through large districts of the north a spirit of bitter and vicious hostility among large classes of her Majesty's subjects, and to provoke violent animosity and aggression, it is impossible rightly to regard an association such as this as one which ought to receive countenance from any in authority who are responsible for the preservation of the public peace; and some individuals of rank and station who hold her Majesty's commission may think they can reconcile the obligations of that office with the continuing membership with Orange society. It does appear to me that the interests of the public, at least in the north of Ireland, now require that no such encouragement should be given to this society by the appointment of any gentleman to the commission who is, or intends to become a member of it, intending the rule to be of general application. I think it right to ask every gentleman the assurance that he is not, nor while he owns the commission of the peace will become, a member of the Orange Society. I think it right to inform your lordship that in expressing the foregoing opinions and determination I do so with the entire concurrence of his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant.

The Belfast Gun Club has laid down its arms. A meeting of the members was held on Thursday night, when, after some discussion, the following resolution was adopted:—"That, inasmuch as this club was established solely for mutual self-defence against the attacks of Orange rioters, and as, on the appeal of the peaceful portion of the population of Belfast, an investigation has been held into the causes of the recent riots which disgraced our town; and as, furthermore, the Government have, through the voice of the Lord Chancellor, pronounced condemnation on the Orange system and its leaders, the cause of these disturbances, as dangerous to the peace of society, we, willing to believe that the authorities will afford us henceforth sufficient protection for our lives and properties, do hereby dissolve this self-defensive society, and throw ourselves on the Executive for that protection to which, as peaceful citizens, we are entitled."

By a new proclamation, additional districts in the neighbourhood of Belfast have been placed under the Crime and Outrage Act. This step has been taken because the Irish Government were informed that arms have been secreted in places where they would be "handy" in case of a riot.

#### SUPPOSED MURDER AND MUTILATION.

A startling discovery of human remains was made on Friday morning. Two youths, crossing the Thames in a boat from the Middlesex to the Surrey shore, at dawn, espied a carpet-bag on one of the abutments of Waterloo-bridge, and immediately made a prize of it. Carrying the bag to their employer, the brother of one of the lads, they opened it together, and were horrified at finding a quantity of human bones, and some blood-stained clothing. They instantly took the bag and its contents to the Bow-street police-station. A surgeon was sent for; and after a minute examination, it was found that the bones formed nearly a complete male skeleton, wanting the hands, feet, and head. The greater part of the flesh had been removed, but a portion remained on the ribs, and this, apparently to prevent decomposition, was found to have been steeped in brine. The bones were roughly and unskillfully sawn in pieces. There was the mark of a wound in the breast. The clothing consisted of an overcoat, a frock-coat, a waistcoat, an upper and under shirt, a pair of drawers, and one sock; all of fine material. The shirts, coats, and the upper part of the trousers, bore marks of stabs, nine in number. As there was a long rope attached to the bag, it is supposed that some person had dropped the bag over the bridge, intending that it should fall gently into the water, but that it was intercepted by the ledge of the abutment. It is stated that the money-taker at the bridge remarked, among the foot-passengers crossing the bridge at midnight on Thursday, an elderly woman; that she carried a heavy carpet-bag, and that, as it was too large to pass the turnstile, he lifted it over for her. She also carried with her a large brown paper parcel.

Since the horrible discovery the papers have teemed with reports and conjectures, but the mystery has not yet been unravelled.

On Monday afternoon, Mr. Bedford, the coroner for the City of Westminster, held an inquest at the

Board-room of the Strand Union, Bow-street, on the remains of the body. There was, of course, a crowded attendance. The jury, having been sworn, proceeded to view the clothes of the deceased and the remains of the body which were found in the carpet-bag. The former were displayed upon a table in the yard of Bow-street police-station. The latter (also at the same place) were taken from the pan of salt and water in which they have hitherto been kept, and ranged upon two tables in proper order, with the exception of the missing bones. The jury having performed this sickening portion of their duty returned to the board-room, when the inquiry was proceeded with.

The first witness called was a lad named James Barber, who was one of the two that found the bag. John Kilsby, the bargeman, to whom it was taken, then gave his evidence—

I took it out of the boat. It was locked, and we tried a key we had, but it would not fit, and I then forced it open. I found in it a quantity of bones rolled up in the clothes now produced. All the bones were quite rolled up in the clothes, except one large bone, which stuck up in the middle. The clothes were not wet. They might have been damp, but they certainly were not wet. They afterwards got wet by being put into the boat where some water was, but they were not wet when they were first taken out. I noticed that some of the clothes were much stained with blood, and I told the last witness to give them up to the police at once.

Police-constable C. G. Venn, F 96, to whom the bag was taken, identified the remains.

When all the clothes and remains were in the bag it weighed about a quarter of a hundredweight. Witness noticed that the clothes were much marked with blood, particularly the shirt and under-shirt, which were covered with it. He also noticed that there were cuts or punctures in the clothes. He noticed these more especially on the under and linen shirts. Witness took all the things to the station and gave them to Sergeant Buck.

Police-sergeant Buck, F No. 5, said he had particularly examined the cuts or punctures in the clothes. There were three in the back of the coat, two on the shirt as if over the abdomen, and seven through the breast of the shirt and under-shirt. The cuts were all very clean and sharp made.

Mr. Paynter, the surgeon, of Bridge-street, gave evidence of having carefully examined the remains. He judged the individual to have been a vigorous adult. The injury to the deceased must have been inflicted during lifetime. The bones were clean sawn except in one or two places, where great roughness seems to have been used. The saw must have been a fine one, and from several of the false cuts that have been made on some of the bones I should imagine it was a narrow one. He had not the least doubt that the deceased was a male of five feet eight inches in height.

In pursuing my examination of the remains I found some stray hairs adhering to the flesh. They appeared to have fallen there. Some that I now produce seem to be hair from the head of a man. It is not black, though very dark. There are also some dark hairs from whiskers. I also found a few hairs which, from their length and fineness, must have been a woman's. I have no doubt the dark, short hair belonged to the deceased. I think the body was not cut to pieces until the rigidity of death had set in some time, because, in fitting together the portions of the right leg, I found the right knee joint and hip joint firmly fixed, so that the thigh must have stiffened completely at right angles with the rest of the body. The right arm had also stiffened with the forearm under and pointing towards the body. The decomposition I observed in the left hip joint could not have been produced in less than a week before I saw the remains.

The Coroner.—Are you quite satisfied that the wound in the chest you have described was given during life-time?

Witness.—I am certain of it, as the blood had infiltrated the tissues extensively; I should not be surprised from the appearance of the remains, if it was found that they had been boiled, or partially boiled. I imagine that that may have been the case from the extraordinary tightness and rigidity of the tendons. I have not the least doubt that the body was never used for the purpose of anatomical examination. It is not possible that such could have been the case. Nerves and arteries I can most positively assert have not been dissected, and the bones are destroyed.

Henry Errington, the toll-keeper at Waterloo-bridge, said:—

I was on duty last Thursday night at half-past eleven. I remember seeing a woman come up from the Strand side. She was alone—at least I did not notice any one with her. She had a carpet-bag with her. The carpet-bag now produced I believe to be the same. She laid a halfpenny on the iron plate, and took the bag with her longways. In trying to get it through with her she turned the stile twice. I said to her, "Why don't you ask people to lift up your bag for you? See what you have done; you have made me lose a halfpenny." She said something in reply in a gruff tone of voice, and I stooped down and took the bag by the handles and put my hand under the bottom and so lifted it up on to the iron plate of the stile. I am certain from that that it had leathern handles with leathern bottom and sides. I particularly noticed the bag, as there was a strong light from the gas-lamp, and on the side I noticed there was a bright flower in the pattern. On the bag now produced is a flower which I believe to be the same that I noticed. I am not certain that I should know the woman again, but I think I should if I saw her. Her hair looked as if it had been powdered and plastered thickly down to her forehead. I particularly remarked that she seemed agitated, and as if she was in a hurry, and I thought she was hurrying to go by the train from Waterloo, which starts at 11.45. She spoke rather gruff; it was certainly in a masculine tone of voice. Her height might have been about five feet three inches. She was a short woman and rather stoutish. I have no recollection of seeing her come off the bridge again.

The Coroner then addressing the jury said, he did not propose to trouble them with further evidence

that day. The matter was now in the hands of the police, and they could not do better than not interfere with them. He proposed to adjourn the inquiry for a fortnight, by which time he trusted that there would be some additional evidence to lay before them.

The inquiry was then formally adjourned to three o'clock on Monday, the 26th inst.

During the whole of yesterday the yard of Bow-street Police-court was crowded with numbers of persons anxious to inspect the clothes of the murdered man. Up to the present they have not been identified, and as long as they remain a mere dirty pile of rags they are never likely to be. The most absurd rumours are constantly afloat as to the head and other missing portions of the body having been found, the woman having been traced by means of the cab she employed, &c. At present the chances of any trace being obtained are very slight, though the police are still indefatigable in their endeavours. Mr. Superintendent Durkin has caused the clothes to be examined by a competent person, who gives a decided opinion that they are of foreign manufacture, either French or German, and were made to order, and certainly not what are called "slop." No sooner was it known in the metropolis that a body had been discovered, admitting possibly of some identification, than application was made by a succession of persons—eight or nine, we are assured, in number,—each of whom, within the last month, had lost sight of some relative or friend, for whose disappearance no reason could be assigned. A woman living in Drury-lane states, that her husband left her about twelve days ago to go to Germany, and has not been heard of since.

#### THE MURDER OF A FATHER BY HIS SON.

The inquest at Bramall on the old farmer, at first supposed to have been killed by burglars, has ended in a verdict against James Henderson, the eldest son. The servants employed at the farm, who slept in the house, gave evidence casting suspicion on James. The door of the father's room was closed. When James entered it he merely exclaimed that the old man had been killed. No search was made, but the room was speedily vacated. Shortly afterwards, James got some papers from his room, and carefully burnt them. Mr. Andrews, Superintendent of Police, gave important testimony. After the police had made some investigation, "James pointed out a pane of glass on the landing that had been broken by his having shot at a man he had seen standing on the stairs. I said, 'Did you think you hit him?' He said, 'Yes, for he uttered an exclamation as if he was hurt.' I examined the landing where the man was said to have been standing, but could find no traces of blood. We then went to the next landing to James's room; and at my request he got the double-barreled gun and showed me the position in which he stood when he fired. I asked what was the very first thing he heard; and he said, the report of fire-arms in his father's room; upon which, he said, he jumped out of bed, seized a gun that was against the drawers, opened his bedroom-door, and, seeing the outline of a man against the window on the landing, he immediately fired at him. I said, 'Did you not call out before you fired, because it might have been your brother, or some one of the family?' He said, 'No, I did not.' I asked what next took place; and he said he could see a light from his father's room, but the moment he fired it was extinguished, and two men rushed out down the stairs, and he believed from the noises there were two or three persons more outside the house. He said the feet of all the men were muffled."

The deceased appeared to have been shot dead while sleeping. Nothing was disturbed in his room; there were no signs of burglars having been there. "I made a search of the bedclothes, and picked up about twelve pieces of paper on the body and bed and side of the bed, which appeared to have been used as the wadding of the fire-arms with which deceased was shot. They are blackened with powder and singed. They are now produced in the state in which I found them. They were in places where they might be expected to be found if a gun had been discharged at the deceased, at or near the foot of the bed. I also produced two teeth found there. I then made a minute search upon the stairs where James had said the men stood that he fired at. I was assisted in this search by Sergeant Hammond; and we picked up a number of pellets that had been flattened with the discharge against the wall, and Sergeant Hammond picked up what appears to have been the wadding of the gun, and handed it to me. I afterwards found in the prisoner's bedroom two pellets. Mr. Little, the deputy chief constable, was then assisting me. He found the piece of paper produced, and a spent cap. Upon the floor of the chamber I found a quantity of shot and another spent cap. These I produce. Twelve of the shot or pellets, and twelve of the flattened pellets found on the stairs, I delivered to Mr. John Graham, and saw him compare them with pellets he had in his possession (taken from the body of deceased), and weigh them together, twelve of each; and they were precisely the same weight. In the dressingroom-table I found a number of publications called 'The Cottage Girl, or the Marriage Day.' A portion of one of these I now produce. The pages are 1185, 1186, 1199, and 1200. On one of the pieces of wad taken from the deceased's bedroom were the corners of pages 1197 and 1198, the fourth figure being torn off. There is letterpress also on the piece of paper. I produce a perfect number of the same publication commencing with page 1185, and concluding with 1200, which has been since purchased. It contains the whole of page

1198; and on comparing the pieces of paper I found in deceased's room with this perfect copy of the work, I find many of the same words on each; and on comparing the wadding found on the stairs, and the piece of the paper found in the prisoner's room, I find they contain the same matter as that on the lower parts of the same page."

Several surgeons described the appearances presented by the corpse, its position, and the cause of death. They all agreed in the belief that Mr. Henderson was shot dead as he slept—that he never moved. A letterpress printer of Stockport strengthened the case against the prisoner in regard to the fragments of paper wadding. Witnesses proved that the deceased and his son James were on bad terms; on one occasion the old man was beaten apparently by James; James wanted the lease of the farm transferred from his father to himself. A pair of braces and an old pair of trousers were found near the house, and the circumstance was attempted to be turned to James's advantage; but the police showed that the articles must have been placed there some time after the murder.

The jury unanimously pronounced this verdict:—"We find James Henderson guilty of the murder of his father." Although occasionally during the inquiry the prisoner exhibited some nervous twitches about his mouth, he did not display any other symptoms of emotion, not even when the most damaging parts of the evidence were given against him. He listened attentively to the statements of the whole of the witnesses, but appeared little if at all excited.

#### DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE NATIONAL MEDALS.

The annual distribution of the national medals for drawing among the students of the Schools of Art of the United Kingdom took place in the Manchester Town Hall on Friday evening, under the presidency of Earl Granville. The exhibition of the prize designs by students in all the schools of art in the kingdom had previously been opened at the Manchester School of Art. The collection comprised upwards of 500 specimens, filling three large rooms. On the occasion of the prize distribution the principal room of the Town Hall was completely filled with ladies and gentlemen. Earl Granville was accompanied, as the deputation from London, by the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper, M.P., Mr. Redgrave, and Mr. Cole. On the platform were also the Bishop of Manchester, Mr. W. Dargan (of Dublin), Mr. Cheetham, M.P., Mr. R. M. Philips, M.P., Mr. Joseph Whitworth, Mr. W. Fairbairn, and most of the gentlemen who have been engaged in promoting the Manchester School of Art and the Exhibition of Art Treasures.

Mr. REDGRAVE gave an interesting account of the system of Government aid to schools of design. Any town which chose to take the trouble of registering 500 students, or 1 per cent. of the population, who were willing to pay 6d. for instruction for one year in drawing, might have a master recommended who would undertake for that small sum the instruction of those 500 children for one year, giving them one lesson per week. The state further undertook to test this instruction, to see that it was soundly carried on, and at the end of the year would send an inspector down, and by means of papers from which there was no escape would examine those boys who chose to come up for examination. And, to induce them to come up, a small prize was given to every successful child, the prize being of materials that would assist him in the further progress of his art instruction. Moreover, to give the master an inducement, for every boy who received such a prize a small payment was made on his behalf to the master, which was in aid of the mere 6d. he had to pay for the twelve months' instruction. 100 bronze medals had been given for prize drawings throughout the whole schools of the country. It was these national medals that were to be distributed that evening.

Lord GRANVILLE, who was loudly cheered, made an encouraging speech, in which he contrasted French and English art. For more than 1,000 years the Government of the French nation had encouraged and fostered in every way and in every sort of manner the art education of the people. Their kings, some of them possessing very great taste, had done it in a manner which he believed was most baneful to the nation in other respects. While erecting enormous palaces, lavishing upon them all the treasures of art, they forgot that they were doing it for their self-glory, and draining the pockets of the people they ought to have encouraged to sustain themselves, to raise themselves; and, he believed, a bitter penalty was afterwards paid, in that first revolution, for these very extensive oppressions. But when they looked at it from the last point of view, it was impossible not to feel that it did give a great advantage, and that by these institutions, the ornamenting of great public buildings, and the collections that were amassed, a great opportunity was given to educate the taste of every Frenchman of every class in that great country. Our own history was of a different kind. For some time there was encouragement to art from our kings in the same way. In the middle of the last century there was a great movement, and some of our admirable painters who then appeared, our admirable sculptor Flaxman, and other distinguished people who were in the habit of travelling on the Continent, having wealth and leisure enough to do so, brought back a strong feeling for art. But that was never applied to manufactures; and the result, he believed, was perfectly true, and most certainly proved at the Exhibition of 1851, that in that respect, and in that

respect alone, our manufacturers were decidedly inferior to the manufacturers of France. Those were some of the reasons which created the necessity of schools of design. He believed it to be of the greatest importance to provide the best copies and examples for every school in the country, and he believed that a provision of this sort could much more easily be made, and much more cheaply made, by a central body than would be possible by individual efforts.

The names of the prizeholders were then called over by Mr. Cole, and the certificates of their claim to the medal were presented to them in succession by Lord Granville.

### Court, Personal, and Official News.

This day the Queen, Prince Albert, and Princess Royal, will visit Lord Aberdeen at Haddo House. She will be received at the boundary of Lord Aberdeen's estate by the tenantry of the noble earl on horseback, and escorted to the house by them. His lordship is to dine all his tenantry in a marquee, in honour of the royal visit. On Thursday the Queen will leave Haddo House and drive direct to Aberdeen, where her Majesty is expected to arrive at one o'clock. The Queen is to make a public entry to the city, the Lord Provost and magistrates receiving her Majesty at the station of the Scottish North-Eastern Railway in Guild-street. The Court will partake of luncheon in rooms to be fitted up for the occasion within the station. The royal train will leave at 1.45, and reach Edinburgh, by Stirling and Perth, about seven o'clock. On Friday morning the Queen is expected to leave at a quarter to nine, and proceed direct to London.

We are informed that Lord Palmerston has recently, in the most handsome manner, tendered to the Attorney-General, Sir Richard Bethell, the important office of Judge of the new Court of Probate and Divorce, and that the noble lord, in making this offer, in the most marked manner expressed his sense of the distinguished services which Sir Richard Bethell had rendered to the country, and to the cause of law reform, in conducting those important measures to a successful issue in the House of Commons. We are also informed that the Attorney-General has thought proper to decline the office, considering that the circumstance of his having had the carriage of the bills in the Lower House might lay him open to the imputation that his exertions in connexion with them had not been of that disinterested character which Parliament and the public have at his hands a right to expect. The offer thus made by the noble lord has been respectfully declined by the Attorney-General solely on the ground which we have stated.—*Morning Post*.

After some previous correspondence, Lord St. Leonard's, in a letter to the Duke of Norfolk, promises that the complaint of his grace as to the unfairness with which Roman Catholics are treated in the administration of the Patriotic Fund, will be brought under the consideration of the Royal Commissioners before Parliament meets.

On Wednesday, the 28th, a public dinner will be given to Lord Brougham at Penrith. The tribute is offered to his lordship by men of all parties, simply as a mark of respect to a nobleman closely connected with the counties, whose talents and unwearied exertions in the cause of education and social improvement are so conspicuous, and will be entirely free from all party or political bias.

Mr. Baron Channell has decided that coroners have no power to compel gaolers to bring prisoners before them who had previously been committed by a magistrate.

In reply to the application from the Manchester meeting, that a steam-veessel, suitable for the navigation of the River Zambeze, may be placed at the disposal of Dr. Livingstone, in order to enable him to follow up the valuable discoveries which he has made in Southern Africa, and with a view to the development of the resources of that part of the African continent; and that steps may be taken to obtain the active co-operation of the Portuguese Government in promoting the success of Dr. Livingstone's proceedings, Lord Clarendon's secretary has been instructed to reply, that the prayer of the memorialists will receive due consideration on the part of her Majesty's Government.

Mr. George Benvenuto Mathew, Consul-General for the Russian ports in the Black Sea, is in future to be Consul-General "for the Russian ports in the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff."

### Miscellaneous News.

**SUICIDE IN A POLICE CELL.**—On Sunday evening a woman named Watson, who had been taken to the police station in Fleet-street, on a charge of being drunk and disorderly, managed to hang herself with her stockings, from the bars of the cell. When found she was quite dead.

**EDUCATION OF THE CHILDREN OF MINERS.**—On Monday a meeting was held in Leeds, in connexion with the West Yorkshire Northern Association, for awarding prizes to the children of persons employed in coal and iron-stone mines, when a number of prizes, varying from 1*l.* to 5*l.*, together with certificates, were distributed. The examination took place a few days previously, when twenty-seven candidates offered, and it was conducted by the Rev. F. Watkin, one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. On the whole the result was satisfactory, for though the pupils were deficient in special subjects they were well up in elementary training. Ten

prizes were awarded, and they were on Monday distributed in the presence of several of the clergy and gentry of the district. The object of the association is similar to that of those established by Mr. Trementheere in Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire, and which have been attended with so much success in improving the educational status of the rising population of those districts.

**THE LATE DOUGLAS JERROLD.**—Mr. Charles Dickens and Mr. Albert Smith address a letter to the papers stating, that the solicitor to the late Mr. Jerrold's estate says, that if a certain claim against it is pressed it will be reduced to a condition of insolvency. They go on to say, that they cannot understand what could be found Mr. Blanchard Jerrold's reason for writing about the matter as he has done, and now have done with the subject for ever. Mr. Blanchard Jerrold re-affirms that the "in remembrance" performances were gently forced upon his sanction, and had no reference whatever to the "need" of his father's family.

**THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.**—The managers of this interesting place of recreation have just brought out a new series of dissolving views, illustrating the more important localities of the seat of the mutiny in India. These views are not merely valuable as works of art, but instructive, as affording accurate notions respecting the sites and appearances of the cities, and the manners and customs of the people whose conduct is now regarded with such deep interest in this country. Calcutta, the Ganges, Benares the Holy City, Allahabad, Cawnpore, the scene of the butcheries of the miscreant Nana Sahib, Delhi, the beleaguered and rebel-defended city, and various other places now too familiar with the public, form a part of the series, and are accompanied by a very interesting lecture from Mr. James Malcolm.

**THE MURDER NEAR NOTTINGHAM.**—A man named John Rogers, forty-three years of age, was apprehended at Doncaster, on Friday, on suspicion of having murdered the boy, John Wesley Atkinson, in Nottingham forest, and stolen his boots. The prisoner was sent in custody to Nottingham for examination. It will be remembered that the poor lad was decoyed into the forest under the promise of receiving 10*s.* from a man who, no doubt, murdered the little fellow for the trifling plunder he could obtain from him. The body was found on the evening of Friday, the 18th ult., when the boy had been missing about twenty-four hours.

**DOUBLE MURDER NEAR BATH, AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF THE MURDERER.**—A man named Millar, herdsman in the employ of H. Skrine, Esq., of Warleigh House, a handsome mansion, and about three miles from Bath, deliberately murdered a fellow-servant named Bowie and his newly-married wife, by stabbing them in the region of the heart with, it is supposed, a pocket-knife. The murderer then endeavoured to put an end to his existence by ripping his own bowels open with the same weapon. He lies at his own house, in charge, in a very dangerous state. Millar, it seems, was a disappointed lover.

**THE NIGHTINGALE FUND.**—In reply to a letter inquiring "What has become of the large sum collected for the purpose of erecting a memorial of the services of Miss Nightingale," Mr. S. C. Hall says that the money collected—amounting to 41,851*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* (since augmented by other subscriptions)—was on the 20th of June paid into the hands of five trustees, appointed by Miss Nightingale to receive it. They invested the sum in Government securities, bearing interest. Unhappily the state of Miss Nightingale's health does not, as yet, enable her to apply that fund to the purpose for which it was raised—and for which purpose alone she consented to receive it—"to establish an institution for the training, sustenance, and protection of nurses and hospital attendants." A report, accompanied by a balance-sheet of receipts and expenditure, has been published by direction of the committee.

**A BLAZING RAILWAY CARRIAGE.**—"Salamander" writes to the *Times* on Friday evening:—"I have just escaped from a blazing carriage of the Great Western Railway. Smoke was perceived rising from the seat on which a lady was sitting, opposite to me, whom I immediately handed to the other end of the carriage, and never more fully approved the broad gauge. By piling cloaks and coats over the burning seat the flames were for some time kept from rising, but the smoke was suffocating. In the meanwhile I set the same lady to scream out of the window, thinking she would do it much better than myself, and she performed to admiration! For miles we went on blazing and smoking, for no guard could hear; but the alarm at length spread along the train, and it was stopped near Kensal-green, only (I believe) because they take tickets there. Three carriages were completely burnt."

**WHOLESALE TEA FRAUD.**—A great robbery and fraud on the Customs has just been discovered at Belfast. John J. Moore carried on business there as a wholesale tea-dealer; he had let to the Customs department a bonded warehouse contiguous to his dwelling, and in the warehouse was bonded large quantities of tea belonging or assigned to him, and a portion apparently bonded by other merchants. On Friday last week an anonymous letter to the collector of customs intimated that surprising discoveries might be made in Moore's bonded warehouse. An immediate investigation followed, and it was found that nearly 1,000 chests that purported to contain tea were "dummies"—filled with bricks, straw, and other matters, so as to weigh the same amount as a chest of tea. Moore had obtained admission by means of a false key, and had even altered his own buildings to get at the bonded store more easily. The duty on these chests would have been nearly 6,000*l.*; it is believed much of the tea itself had not

been paid for by Moore. Two merchants who were Moore's sureties are liable for the amount of duty. Search was made for Moore, but he had escaped. His servants were arrested, and a former traveller of his; they were permitted to give evidence, in which they disclosed how easily and systematically Moore carried on his frauds. Moore is known to have left Ireland, but it is almost certain that he has not succeeded in getting off by the *Asia* to America. His defalcations to creditors are variously stated at from 5,000*l.* to 10,000*l.* Henley, one of his servants, has been admitted to bail in personal security of 500*l.* and two sureties of 250*l.* each. The other prisoners were recommitted. This result has created considerable surprise.

**DR. LIVINGSTONE IN THE PROVINCES.**—The distinguished African traveller, Dr. Livingstone, delivered a lecture on his discoveries in South Central Africa on Friday evening, in East-parade Chapel. Edward Baines, Esq., presided, and on the platform were the mayor (J. Botterill, Esq.), ministers of various denominations, and other influential gentlemen of the town. The commodious chapel was densely crowded—even the passages were lined with an auditory who listened with great attention to Dr. Livingstone's highly interesting address. At the close of the lecture, resolutions expressing thanks to God for enabling the distinguished traveller to return in safety to England; to Dr. Livingstone for his instructive address; and to Mr. Baines for presiding. A collection in aid of South African missions was made, and a large sum realised. Altogether the subscriptions announced at the meeting amounted to 146*l.*—*Leeds Mercury*. On Thursday evening Dr. Livingstone delivered an address in the Friends' Meeting-house, Kendal, on the objects of his travels and discoveries in Central Africa. The meeting-house was crowded, and numbers went away unable to obtain admission. In addition to Dr. Livingstone were present Professor Sedgwick and Sir John Richardson, the Arctic navigator. Professor Sedgwick made an interesting speech. Dr. Livingstone has, also, delivered an address to a crowded audience at Carlisle.

**THE HALF-TIME SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.**—The members of the Hants and Wilts Educational Society held their annual conference on Monday week in the Town Hall of Basingstoke. The chairman selected was the Dean of Salisbury; and among those present were the Bishop of Salisbury, Canon Woodroffe, the Earl of Carnarvon, Mr. Slater and Mr. Beach, two of the Hampshire members, and Dr. Booth from the Society of Arts. After enlarging on the benefits conferred by Hampshire on public education, the Dean pointed to the improvement of elementary education as the great desideratum. The day-school should be adapted to the circumstance and condition of the people. The system of instruction adopted should bear directly on the trading and agricultural pursuits of the locality; and industrial work yielding wages should be combined as much as possible with school teaching. To effect this will be very difficult. The mode of doing it which found favour with the dean was some modification of the "half-time system," introduced by degrees, and shown to be practical. This topic was discussed by the conference; and many clergymen seemed to think that the half-time system, as established in the manufacturing districts might be applicable to the rural districts. The Earl of Carnarvon took a less sanguine view, and enlarged on the obstacles to the adoption of any such plan. He thought that the real remedy, as far as any remedy can be found for the evil of non-attendance at school on the part of the children of the poor, lies in "a succession of small successes, such as night-schools, book-hawking societies, and supervision by the clergy." The members dined together after the conference; and then attended a lecture on the "later history of the county of Hants," delivered at the Institution by Lord Carnarvon.

**DAMAGE BY THE EQUINOCTIAL GALES.**—The tempestuous weather which prevailed in London and the vicinity on Wednesday night and Thursday morning was exceeded in violence on the southern coasts, where a hurricane prevailed, doing much damage at sea and on the shores. At Plymouth "the gale was terrific from six to ten on Wednesday night. The wind blew a hurricane and the sea rolled in over the breakwater and through the Sound with fearful violence. The amount of damage to shipping, boats, &c., it was impossible at the moment to ascertain; but the works of the Plymouth and Great Western Dock Company must have been injured to the extent of many thousands of pounds. The gates of the docks have been reft from their position and sunk in the basin. Several breaks have been made in the eastern embankment. The greater part of the western embankment has been displaced, and the extensive bridge connecting the pontoon with the shore has been washed down. The outer portion of the pier has also been lifted and the shedding thereon blown down. A quantity of goods placed on the pontoon, consisting of ale, sugar, casks, &c., have been washed off, and the wreck is now floating on the water. The pontoon itself has shifted from its moorings and slewed round to the north. This pontoon was used extensively by the Irish and other steamers. The sea broke so fiercely against the back of the pier, that the spray and portions of the waves were carried over some storehouses, forty or fifty feet high. Several of the yachts, smacks, and boats moored outside the docks were drifted from their moorings and sunk." Many vessels in the Sound drifted, but escaped wreck. Vessels moored under the lee of the breakwater rode out the storm in safety. At Brighton, the *Pilgrim*, of Middlesborough, ran aground on Thursday morning, on a sandbar in front of the Albion Hotel. The crew were in

great peril. Two life-boats put off, and happily succeeded in saving the master and crew, eight in number; who were treated with great humanity by the authorities and inhabitants. In a few hours the *Pilgrim* was beaten to pieces. At Hastings, between nine and ten o'clock on Wednesday night, the sloop *Draper*, of Plymouth, struck on the rocks, and her crew of five persons all perished. They were seen clinging to the mast for some time, and an attempt was made to rescue them, but in vain. A storm raged on the Irish coasts on Tuesday night and during Wednesday.

### Law and Police.

**IN RE FREEMAN.**—The first hearing of this case, in the Bankruptcy Court, came on before Mr. Commissioner Evans on Friday for the choice of assignees. The bankrupt, described as a bookseller of Fleet-street, was also the publisher of the *Nonconformist*. From a preliminary statement laid before the creditors, it appears that the bankrupt's liabilities are 2,249*l.*; the assets are estimated at about 1,100*l.* Amongst the creditors is Mr. Edward Miall, late M.P. for Rochdale, the editor of the *Nonconformist*, who proved for 29*l.* 10*s.* Mr. Spicer, wholesale stationer, of New Bridge-street, was appointed trade assignee. Mr. Plews tendered a proof for 379*l.* on behalf of Mr. Morris, stock and share broker, who had been employed by the bankrupt to buy and sell shares. Mr. Bagley opposed the proof, on the ground that it was for differences on time bargains, and examined Mr. Morris. In April last he purchased by bankrupt's orders a hundred shares in the East of France Railway; those shares were purchased in the regular course for a certain day. He purchased them from Mr. Spurling. He afterwards resold and purchased them again for a later day, by the bankrupt's orders. This was about the 17th April. The rule of the Stock Exchange was, if a party was not able to take up the shares he had purchased on the 17th of the month, to sell those shares and repurchase them for a future day. He resold the shares at a loss, the purchase being at 36*l*, and the sale at 34*l*. Nothing passed between him and Spurling, except the difference in price. He bought again at 34*l*-11*s.* for the 30th April. On the 28th April the same shares were re-sold to Wilkinson and Co. at 32*l*. This was by order of the bankrupt. Witness paid the difference. The shares were actually passed to Wilkinson and Co. In some cases the bankrupt gave written instructions, in others only verbal. These transactions went on at intervals of a fortnight until the bankruptcy. The shares were passed to those who bought. They never came into Freeman's hands. Subsequent to June 26, during Freeman's absence from home, witness took instructions from Mr. Armitage, who was very intimate with the bankrupt. By Mr. Plews: On every occasion of a purchase or sale he sent a note to the bankrupt, who never made any objection to what had been done, except to the amount of the commission, and that was only paid on the first purchase and the last sale. By Mr. Bagley: After the 26th of June the accounts were, by bankrupt's instructions, tendered to Mr. Armitage. The shares were finally sold, on the 24th August, to A. Mendies, at the united request of Mrs. Freeman, her two brothers, and Mr. Armitage, and by the written instructions of Mr. Armitage. They wished the account to be closed, so that no further loss might be incurred. Since the sale the shares had been 2*l*. lower. The bankrupt deposed that he had engaged in this unfortunate speculation on Mr. Armitage's solicitation, who introduced him to Mr. Morris, and who assured him he would have nothing to pay. After leaving home he sent a cheque for 300*l.* by Armitage to Mr. Morris, on the understanding that that would settle the account. Mr. Morris had written to him for 350*l.* He gave no authority to Armitage to carry on the account after June, and had no idea that it was carried on. The Commissioner: Do you mean to state that you did not give Armitage any authority to speculate in your absence? Bankrupt: I say so. I supposed that the account was wholly closed. The proof was ordered to stand over for the production of Armitage. Mr. Bagley said there was another proof to which he wished to call his honour's attention. The bankrupt was the publisher of the *Nonconformist* newspaper, of which Mr. Miall was the proprietor. The publication of that paper was under an agreement now produced, which authorised the bankrupt to receive money in advance from the subscribers to the paper. He had received above 200*l.* in this way, and Mr. Miall, in addition to his small proof for 29*l.* 10*s.*, sought to prove for 200*l.* for money had and received. After a conversation, his honour said the proof could not be entertained. Mr. Lucas, for the bankrupt, applied for an allowance; but it appearing that nothing had yet been received by the official assignee, his honour refused to make any allowance. Mr. Lucas stated that the bankrupt was still suffering from the effects of a severe illness, which would incapacitate him from making out his own accounts. Would the court sanction an allowance for that purpose? Mr. Bagley said the assignees would not object to the employment of an accountant; and Mr. Thomas was directed to prepare the bankrupt's balance-sheet.

It will surprise some of our local readers (says a Liverpool paper) to learn that Mr. W. E. Gladstone is at present engaged in a translation of Homer's "Iliad" into English verse, a subject which has absorbed at various times the attention of some of the finest intellects which this country has produced.

### Literature.

*History of Wesleyan Methodism.* Vol. I. "Wesley and his Times." By GEORGE SMITH, F.A.S., &c. London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Co.

*The Coronet and the Cross; or, Memorials of the Right Hon. Selina, Countess of Huntingdon.* Compiled from Authentic Documents, by the Rev. ALFRED H. NEW, Author of "The Voice of the Bible to the Age." London: Partridge and Co., Paternoster-row.

We have placed these two volumes of ecclesiastical biography in the same category, because they frequently treat of contemporaneous events and persons, and are thus mutually illustrative of one memorable chapter in the religious history of England. Lady Huntingdon and John Wesley were born within four years of each other, the one in 1703, the other in 1707; they both died in 1791, Wesley at the good old age of eighty-eight, and the countess of eighty-four: both of them originated movements of surpassing interest, superintended the onward progress of their schemes of evangelistic operation, and rejoiced in their unexpected and unprecedented success; both of them were great minds, representative of the necessities of a godless period, and gifted to meet those necessities with a wisdom and self-sacrifice the world has seldom seen equalled, never surpassed; and both, by their "works that follow," have projected themselves into the religious life of the whole nineteenth century. Such lives are always worth a thoughtful study, and we have risen from the careful perusal of these volumes with a deeper conviction than ever of our great indebtedness to the two remarkable persons who form the subject of these biographies.

"Westley's" family was every way notable; he had high lineage to boast of, if needful; his grandfather was first a pupil of "Edward Veal," one of the ejected Nonconforming ministers "who read," says Calamy, "university learning" to several pupils, and distinguished himself afterwards at Oxford along with Howe, and Owen, and Bates, and Charnock and others of holy memory; his father was a learned and largely gifted, though apparently erratic man, and his mother, "the wife of a poor clergyman and mother of nineteen children," appears to have been, not only in this respect, but in all maternal gifts and spiritual qualifications, an uncommon and a noble woman, beside understanding "Greek and Latin, and being well read in theology." Amidst trials of poverty, trials of misapprehension, trials of loss of all things and nearly her little John, the founder of Methodism, by fire, trials of imprisonment, to all of which her husband was subject, her brave heart bore nobly up, and having work to do for her sons and daughters she never dared to despair. Through some circumstances unexplained in the biography, the "t" was dropped in the family name, and we read of "John Wesley, Fellow of Lincoln College in 1728," where he and his brother Charles, and two others, Mr. Morgan and Mr. Kirkman, being "serious young men," met three or four times a week to read the Greek Testament and cultivate Christian fellowship, and on this account were nicknamed "Methodists," for which we accept Wesley's own definition, "one who lives according to the method laid down in the Bible." Four years after, this little "society" was increased to fifteen, among whom were Mr. Ingham, afterwards brother-in-law of Lord Huntingdon, "Mr. Hervey, the renowned author of the 'Meditations,' and that remarkable man, George Whitefield, who for many years was chaplain to the countess, and the great leader of the Calvinistic Methodists." (New, p. 15.)

This quiet meeting of "a few serious young men" was the germ of that which was destined to develop itself into the "Countess's Connexion" and "Wesleyan Methodism";—from such small beginnings did these great facts arise. Wesley and Whitefield, however, did not long agree; their wide differences on doctrinal matters soon led to coolness, and then to controversy: one was a Calvinist, the other an Arminian, and instead of quiet conferences with one another in a loving spirit, they did as most controversialists do—for they were but men after all—they preached at one another, and exchanged many "angry growls," "opprobrious epithets," "scurrility and abuse," "and personalities which were anything but Christian"; until the "controversy ended" (having continued for about thirty years) "in a total separation of the Wesleyans and Calvinistic Methodists." (New, p. 308.) Verily it was a "sharp contention"—Paul and Barnabas over again; even Wesley at a conference gave the following direction:—"Let a loving respectful letter be wrote to Mr. Whitefield, wherein he may be desired to advise his preachers not to reflect as they have done both with gross bitterness and rudeness upon the discipline and person of Mr. Wesley." (Smith, p. 278.) Sharp words

these! almost as acrimonious as those employed in controversies with which we are unhappily familiar and associated. After all the cant about the good old times, and aspirations for the "days of Wesley and Whitefield again," it is a great relief to feel that in the government of the tongue we are as good as our fathers. Out of the ashes of this fiery controversy arose two sections of Christendom's power and goodness, and now in noticing these volumes, we shall trace so much of their history as falls within our compass, in separate lines, sometimes parallel, at others widely divergent.

Wesley's "first society" appears to have been held in Fetter-lane in 1740; "not" as Mr. Smith verbosely says, "that the society was known by the name of a Wesleyan Methodist Society; it was not," &c., and this just after Wesley himself has told us it was called "the United Society;" and his first conference was "held at the Foundery in London, and began on Monday, June 25, 1744." It consisted of only six clergymen—for Wesley was still in the Established Church—and four lay preachers, and was "in little" what all future conferences were to be and have been. John Wesley was dictator: has he not always been dictator both of discipline and literature? and while living he was a respectable because wise dictator; his representatives have many of them exhibited all the weaknesses, but none of the greatnesses, of the noble founder of this influential body. Mr. Smith gives us a history of all the successive conferences down to the death of Wesley, and we, having read the pages in which this is written, will not punish our readers by details wearisomely dull, dry, and heavy, but will rather give some miscellaneous extracts, that may stand by themselves.

The following *morceaux* are worthy of remembrance. Mr. Smith tells us that "Charles I. and Archbishop Laud were to a certain extent conscientious, God-fearing men" (p. 10), which reminds us of another equally astounding platitude, that "there were persons, indeed, contemporary with Wesley, who did to some extent exert a very salutary religious influence on the public mind. As such we may name" (the following contemptible individuals, for such "to some extent" or "a certain extent" is the implication) "Whitefield, Hervey, the Countess of Huntingdon, Madan, Berridge, and Grimshaw;" no wonder that after this flourish of trumpets for Wesley, Mr. Smith tells us "the great and general revival of religion in the last century had its origin in, and owes its progress to *Methodism*." (Pp. 708-9.)

Here is a funny story of Wesley's courage. To us it is *lucus a non*, &c. When the Pretender threatened England with invasion, Wesley went to Newcastle and "wrote a pious and spirited letter to the mayor, and inculcated the soundest loyalty and preached incessantly. When it was known that the rebel army had crossed the border, and were marching southward, Wesley returned to London." What for? Curious courage this!

*Apropos* of this: Mr. New tells us a nice story which we commend to all who use figurative language in prayer. "It was confidently asserted that John Wesley was a Papist, and kept priests in his house; that he was in league with the Spaniards, and received large sums of money to distribute among the people; and that he was acting in concert with the Pretender. His brother Charles was summoned before the magistrates at Wakefield, and accused of disloyalty. In a prayer, he had supplicated that God would call home his 'banished ones'; which was interpreted to mean the Pretender." (New, p. 60.)

Throughout his volume, Mr. Smith lays most undue stress on "supernatural phenomena" as attendants on conversion; and some of his stories are both shocking and semi-profan: we greatly regret their introduction, as a violation not only of the principles of the New Testament, but also of all sound physiological and psychological researches.

The following is well worthy of remembrance: let America be changed for India, and Wesley is only another Napier in profound political sagacity. When Lord North was premier (1775) Wesley wrote a letter, which we thank Mr. Smith for giving us entire, in which he showed "that the course taken by the Government with America was cruel and unwise, and would, if persevered in, certainly lead to the entire loss of those colonies, and otherwise expose the mother country to danger and disaster."

But we must leave "Wesley and his Times": the book is full of historical data of great value, but is heavily and feebly written, and has no index, in which latter *sine quid non* Mr. New's book excels to perfection.

We must now say a few words about that great and godly woman, "Selina, Countess of Huntingdon." But long since when reading "Her Life and Times by a Member of the House of Shirley," we felt what an unlovable woman she was, and now that Mr. New has

prefaced his volume with that horrid lithograph to which some of our contemporaries have referred, we are sure, that to love. "Selina, Countess of Huntingdon" would be an impossibility.

Still her life is the life of a woman who saw and did much; if she did not see and do everything. Whitefield is her special protégé, favourite chaplain, and most confidential friend; him she charges on his last visit to America (New, p. 332) to buy her "a female slave to be named Selina;"—poor "Savage, the poet," was an object of her great and kind solicitude;—Thorpe, father of the celebrated Bristol Thorpe, was one of her chaplain's converts;—Dr. Dodd, who was afterwards hung, used to preach before the Countess;—Romaine, ill-tempered and hyper Calvinistic, was another of her chaplains;—Wesley was her frequent guest till the "rapture";—Berridge, a coarse, rude, vulgar man (see his two letters, New, 201, 205) was another pet preacher; so were Fletcher of Madeley, and Doddridge, and Grimshaw, and Madan, and Townsend, and Venn, and others, too numerous to mention.

We have hinted that the Countess was an Argus-eyed woman; the idea was suggested to us by Mr. New's rather undignified expression (p. 322) that "she kept her eye always on the movements of the senate, lest any enactment injurious to religion should be adopted."

And she "kept her eye" on other matters: as, for example, on her students whom she would frock and unfrock according as they pleased her; she "ordered one of them to preach under an elm tree which faced her lodgings, while she sat at the open window" (New, p. 313); and on court influence and lord and lady patronage at Bath, in London and elsewhere. Mr. New's book is full to repletion of stories of my Lord A. and the Countess B., &c., who patronised Lady Huntingdon's "services," and on whose account Lady Huntingdon "felt deeply interested."

Trevecca College, out of which Cheshunt has grown, was one of her ladyship's benevolent and sagacious schemes, and over this she watched with stern purpose to see that professors and students paid for their salt: and in addition to the college one has only to run down the list of more than fifty chapels that owe their existence to her unflagging zeal and unsparing charity, to be convinced that Lady Huntingdon was indeed a power for good in her generation.

But we don't agree with her biographer in thinking that another Lady Huntingdon is one of the necessities of our day; on the contrary, we demur to archbishops other than male; and in more cases than one, we should have preferred seeing Lady Huntingdon "minding her own business," educating and influencing her own children to those boldly erratic movements in days of difficult and perilous travel, which carried her from Cumberland to Cornwall, and from London to Kendal, in pursuit of her self-chosen mission. A comet is all very well now and then; but we prefer planets on the whole. The books we have thus noticed though wanting in power are well worth reading; full of anecdote and suggestion, and leave on the mind the ineffaceable impression that while Wesley was a religious dictator, Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, was a godly despot.

*Helen and Olga. A Russian Tale.* By the Author of "Mary Powell." London: Arthur Hall and Co.

We have too often derived true pleasure from the works of the author of "Mary Powell," to be able to speak anything to her disparagement without reluctance and lively regret. (But we cannot pass by *Helen and Olga* without a protestation against the author's injustice to herself; it is by no means worthy of the hand that has depicted so delicately "the maiden and married life of Mistress Milton,"—that has so vividly realised to us the "old times"—of the fifteenth century, in the valleys of Auvergne, that has put distinctly and charmingly before us the domestic life of England in the days of Sir Thomas More, and during the Great Plague, and when a century ago, the "Old Chelsea Bun-house" flourished,—and that has so deliciously rendered for us the love-story of Tasso, and the "provocations of Madame Palissé." It is because the author may be so fully compared with herself,—and because the standard by which to judge her performances has been supplied by herself, —that we tenderly refuse to accept *Helen and Olga* as a satisfactory and creditable work.

And yet it is pleasant reading enough; and perhaps there are some people who will find in it as much of gentle excitement as they wish or think healthy in a work of fiction. There are two delightful women in the story—Olga, the daughter of M. Boris, a Russian Government official, and Helen, her English governess;—they are but sketched, yet one feels that they have individuality, and likes them, and remembers them. The occasional descriptions of Russian scenery, and the pictures of the domestic life and manners of the middle-class of the Russian people, seem (so far as we can judge from books) to be truthful, and are certainly interesting. But the *Russian* element of the tale is, after all, very superficial; and does not go down into the structure of character, and into the modes of thought

and speech of the persons represented. The story is very slight, and wanting in invention;—the incidents are poor and common-place. The men are all "women's men," conceived according to feminine views of male tastes and tendencies, and of the motives men might feel most powerfully in particular situations. The story of Alexis, the serf, is only what the most unimaginative person might hastily have woven out of facts contained in the most ordinary books on Russia. It will seem strange that, with this opinion of the tale, we should have said, and should repeat, that it is pleasant enough reading. But there is a great charm in the author's style, and something very sweet in her feeling, even when the material she works in is poorest, and her faults of design are most marked; and these—as well as the brilliancy and loveliness of the fine-hearted faulty Olga, and the gentleness and goodness of the true English Helen—go far to redeem the book.

### Gleanings.

The admissions to the Crystal Palace last week were 41,466.

The late party displays are now costing Belfast at the rate of about 600*l.* per week.

A new work by Professor Baden Powell is announced, bearing the title "Christianity without Judaism."

The authorities of the Crystal Palace have determined on an experimental course of popular lectures upon the Fine Art department of their wonderful edifice. Those lectures are to be delivered in the Palace itself on alternate days, commencing early in the present month of October.

Messrs. Longman have just announced their intention of publishing a cheap edition of Lord Macaulay's "History of England." The first volume of the work, which is to be revised and corrected by the author, and will doubtless be received with great approbation, is to appear on 1st December. There will be seven vols. at 6*s.* each.

A congress of naturalists has just been held at Bonn. By a letter addressed to the president of this learned assembly, Baron Alexander de Humboldt announces for next month the publication of the first part of the fourth and last volume of his "Cosmos." The completion of this great work is an event calculated to deeply interest the learned world.

*A HALF-CIVILISED SAVAGE.*—Amongst the interesting books of the season is "A Two Years' Cruise off Tierra del Fuego, the Falkland Islands, Patagonia, and on the River Plate; a Narrative of Life in the Southern Seas. By W. Parker Snow, late Commander of the Mission yacht *Allen Gardiner.*" The object of the expedition was to promote the instruction and civilisation of the natives of South America. In the course of his cruise in these waters, Commander Snow was fortunate enough to trace out a Fuegian who had, in early life, been brought to England by Captain Fitzroy, and after a three years' acquaintance with European civilisation, had been restored to his country. The account of this rencontre is one of the most interesting passages in the book:—

Standing on the raised platform, aft, I sang out to the natives interrogatively, "Jemmy Button? Jemmy Button?" To my amazement and joy—almost rendering me for a moment speechless—an answer came from one of the four men in the canoe, "Yes, yes; Jam-mes Button, Jam-mes Button!" at the same time pointing to the second canoe, which had nearly got alongside. The vessel's head having been put in the bay towards Button Island—

The second canoe, with a stout, wild, and shaggy-looking man standing up in it, came close to. "Jam-mes Button, me, Jam-mes Button, me!" shouted the new comer; "Jam-mes Button, me; where's the ladder?" And the next moment Jemmy Button—the very man himself—the protégé of Captain Fitzroy—the one upon whom the mission rests so much of its hopes—was alongside, well and hearty, and giving me a welcome in broken words of my own tongue!

There being no accommodation ladder ready, not deeming we should want one in any part of this wild region, he repeated the question, "Where's the ladder?" And we had to throw him a rope to mount by, getting the ladder rigged immediately afterwards. The next instant he had cleverly mounted, and was on the deck of the *Allen Gardiner*, shaking hands as heartily and as friendly as if he had known us for years. . . . It was strange! Twenty-three years had not obliterated the knowledge of our tongue, imparted to this poor child of nature by kind and friendly hands in England! There he was—the once smartly-dressed and dandified youth of the *Beagle's* adventure—the recipient of favours from the very hands of royalty itself, when he, with his companions, were presented to his late Majesty William IV. and Queen Adelaide. There he was—a wild, naked, and shaggy-looking savage! There was the man who was received as a boy into Captain Fitzroy's boat—brought to England—clothed, fed, educated, trained to better things than he had before known—and, finally, returned to his native home, in the hope—as the good captain himself expressed it—"that some benefit, however slight, may result from the intercourse of these people with other natives of Tierra del Fuego. Perhaps a shipwrecked seaman may hereafter receive help and kindness from Jemmy Button's children, prompted, as they can hardly fail to be, by the traditions they will have heard of men of other lands, and by an idea, however faint, of their duty to God, as well as their neighbour." And now this very man, after an absence of twenty-three years, was once more among the countrymen of those who had treated him so kindly! He, as well as ourselves, must necessarily have been much agitated; and this agitation was evident in his manner as he spoke to me. "Jemmy," said I, after the first few hasty words of friendly greeting were over, "Jemmy, where good place for ship here?"

"Yes, yes, plenty good—all here—that place—me,"

he replied; but evidently so confused, and in such a broken manner, that I could gather nothing very distinctly from him as to what at the moment I most wanted to know, viz., a place where I could anchor the ship for the night.

A little more of Jemmy's history will not be uninteresting:—

It seems that he has had two wives, and a family of three children grown up, and one quite young. One of his sons was married; and his daughter, apparently not more than fourteen years of age, was betrothed to a man old enough, as he appeared, to be her father. This daughter was mild and gentle in her manner, but, like her mother, deformed in the legs and dwarfish. The brothers of Jemmy were, however, fine-featured men; though the whole of the natives hereabouts seemed to me inferior in physical qualities to those we had seen in the Beagle Channel, and eastward.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—*HANDSOME EXTERIOR.*—The facilities for improving one's appearance is greatly on the increase. We find that Mr. Alex. Ross, the well-known Hair Dyer, of No. 1, Little Queen-street, High Holborn, has the power, by the use of his extraordinary preparations, of producing to red or grey hair the lightest possible colour to the jettest black—a desideratum long wished for by those prematurely grey. For the information of those unpleasantly red, or early grey, we would say, that the application is simple, and gives but little trouble.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—*POPULAR ERRORS.*—A mischievous and dangerous error much too prevalent, even at the present time, is the impression that Cod Liver Oil can easily be procured from every species of cod fish, and may be purchased fit for medical purposes at any chemist's shop. Dr. de Jongh's researches and published works have entirely dissipated this delusion from the minds of scientific and well-informed medical men, by whom, on the Continent and in Great Britain, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is held in the highest repute, as the only oil that can be safely and certainly depended upon for its uniform purity and marvellous efficacy in the treatment of consumption, bronchitis, asthma, rheumatism, skin diseases, and many other painful disorders. Upon this subject the *Lancet* observes:—"The composition of genuine Cod Liver Oil is not so simple as might be supposed. Dr. de Jongh gives the preference to the light-brown over the pale oil. In this preference we fully concur. It is certain that oils, which are anything but the oil of the liver of the cod, are often sold as such. These oils are sometimes fish oils, purified; sometimes mixed with iodine or iodurets; sometimes mixtures of genuine Cod Liver Oil with ordinary fish oil, or oil of olives, or of poppy. We have carefully tested a specimen of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. We find it to be genuine, and rich in iodine and the elements of bile."

### BIRTHS.

October 5, the wife of the Rev. S. MANNING, Frome, of a daughter.

October 9, at Lea-bridge, Mrs. MATLOCK, the wife of LUKE STONE, draper, &c., of a son.

October 10, at Balham-hill, the wife of the Rev. A. J. CARVER, of a daughter.

October 10, at No. 6, Chester-terrace, Regent's-park, the wife of CHARLES MAYHEW, Esq., of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

October 2, at Westminster Chapel, by the Rev. Samuel Martin, WILLIAM BASIL BELL, Esq., to ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of the late JAMES RICHMOND, Esq., of Millbank, Westminster.

October 6, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Witney, OXON, Mr. JAMES GRAHAM CHURDIER, of Forest-hill and Dorchester-place, New North-road, to ELIZABETH EASLY, youngest daughter of THOS. PURDEN, Esq., of Witney.

October 6, by license, at the Lower Chapel, Haverhill, Suffolk, by the Rev. A. C. SIMPSON, LL.D., father of the bridegroom, the Rev. ROBERT SIMPSON, of Haverhill, to SUSANNA, youngest daughter of Mr. RICHARD ROBERTS, of the same place.

October 6, at Arthur-street Chapel, Walworth, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. Best, B.A., and the Rev. J. George, the Rev. PAXTON HOOD, to LAVINIA, eldest daughter of the Rev. SAMUEL QUICHTON, Baptist Missionary, Kingston, Jamaica.

October 6, at Headgate Chapel, Colchester, by the Rev. George Thomson, Mr. HENRY GOODY, solicitor, Colchester, to ETHELLA, fourth daughter of the late Mr. JOHN GRIFFIN, of Camberwell, Surrey.

October 8, in London, W. AVERY BUSHNELL, Esq., of New York, to CATHERINE HAYES, the celebrated vocalist.

### DEATHS.

June 15, at Cawnpore, killed at the first storming of that place, Brigadier ALEXANDER JACK, C.B., Commandant of the Station.

June 27, killed in the massacre at Cawnpore, Lieutenant HENRY JOHN GREGORY WARD, 56th Bengal Native Infantry, aged nineteen.

In July last, believed to have been killed on the Ganges, about Singhee Rangpore, after the fall of Futteghur, Major ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, Bengal Artillery, aged thirty-seven. At the same time and place, ELIZABETH LENNOX MONTGOMERIE, his wife; also ELIZABETH GRAHAM MONTGOMERIE, their infant daughter.

July 11, drowned accidentally, in the Ganges, in escaping from Futteghur, Brevet-Major JOHNSON PHILLIPS, 10th Native Infantry, aged forty-seven.

July 29, killed in action, in the disastrous expedition to Arrah, EDWARD BIRKETT, Lieutenant and Adjutant H.M.'s 37th Regiment, aged twenty-one.

August 2, killed in action before Delhi, by a ball through the head, while exerting himself to prevent the men under his command from unnecessarily exposing themselves, Captain EATON JOSEPH TRAVERS, Bengal Army, and of the 1st Punjaub Rifles, aged thirty-two.

At Cawnpore, massacred by the mutineers, Lieutenant G. J. GLANVILLE, 2nd Bengal European Fusiliers, H. E. I. C. S., third son of FRANCIS GLANVILLE, Esq., of Hatchefinch, Cornwall.

August 12, at Calcutta, after a few days' illness, Mr. JOHN L. HARRIS, youngest surviving son of the late Rev. WILLIAM HARRIS, LL.D., formerly Theological Professor in Hpxton and Highbury College, aged thirty-six years.

August 15, at Kamptee, of remittent fever, after six days' illness, brought on by over-fatigue, JOHN STAFFORD BUSH, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon H. E. I. C. S., Madras Service, aged thirty.

Early in August, near Kolapore, killed by the mutineers of the 27th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, Ensign EDWARD IRONSIDE STUBBS, late of the Bombay Civil Service.

At Westmoreland-place, City-road, EMMA, the beloved wife of MR. CHARLES DAY, aged thirty years.

September 25, MRS. MARIA HURRELL, wife of Mr. C. HURRELL, formerly of the Axe, Hackney-road, aged forty years, highly respected.

October 1, CAROLINE JANE, daughter of the Rev. W. CHERRY, of Milton, near Chipping Norton, aged seventeen, deeply regretted.

October 2, at 4, Pleasant-place, Manor-street, Clapham, Mr. CHAS. ELLIOTT, late of Kensington, aged fifty-nine.

October 2, at his father's house, Mr. DAVID WILSON, solicitor, only son of DAVID WILSON, Esq., 27, Brunswick-place, City-road, deeply lamented by his relatives and friends, aged twenty-nine.

October 5, at Waterloo House, near Andover, deeply regretted, GEORGE, eldest son of Mr. FOWLE, ironfounder, aged eighteen.

October 6, at Blaby, near Leicester, JOHN AUSTIN, son of the Rev. D. M. EVANS, lately of Manchester, aged two years and three months.

October 7, JANE, wife of Mr. JOSEPH FOWLER, senior deacon of Salem Chapel, Leeds, aged sixty-nine.

October 9, at Berkeley Castle, after a protracted illness of four months, EARL FITZHARDINGE.

## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

During the past week the money market has been in a state of excitement unknown since the eventful crisis of 1847. The adverse reports from the Continent, but particularly the monetary panic in the United States, induced the Bank of England on Thursday to raise the minimum rate of discount from 5½ per cent., at which it was fixed on the 16th of July, to 6 per cent., for bills up to the usual limit of ninety-five days. This announcement, coupled with the alarming advices from Philadelphia and New York, caused a fall in the funds. On Friday there was further depression, increased by the unfavourable monthly return of the Bank of France and the loan of 1,000,000*l.* to the East India Company on Bonds. Up to Monday there had been a progressive decline of fully one per cent.

Early on Monday an immense sensation was created on the Stock Exchange by the announcement that the Bank had again raised the rate of discount from 6 to 7 per cent., the highest rate known since 1847. The rapidity with which the alteration has been made sufficiently indicates the opinion entertained by the Bank authorities of the extraordinary character of the emergency.

Upon the news of the alteration a panic set in, at the Stock Exchange, sales to an enormous amount being pressed. Some of these were on banking account, rendered necessary by the heavy demand for money, whilst others were by speculators, including one estimated at upwards of half-a-million, to close the account of an operator for the rise. After an extreme fall of 2 per cent., Consols assumed more steadiness towards the close, owing partly to *bond fide* investments, and partly to purchases to cover previous speculative sales. The last official quotations, however, were still 1½ per cent. below those of Saturday, and the market was unsettled in character.

To-day there has also been great excitement in the Money Market. A sudden rebound of ½ per cent. induced several of the Bears to secure their profits at once. At the close a decidedly more healthful tone was manifest. The absence of gold withdrawals from the bank, an improvement in the foreign exchanges, and the arrival of the *Red Jacket* from Melbourne with 264,000*l.*, contributed to the more favourable feeling. To-morrow is looked forward to with some anxiety, as the settlement will be more important than any for a long time past. It is feared there have been heavy losses—in fact, a large failure has been announced through a party at Liverpool being unable to pay his "differences."

The Lombard-street discount houses have raised the rates on deposits by ½ per cent., fixing the terms until further notice at 6 per cent. for deposits subject to withdrawal on demand, and 6½ per cent. with a few days' notice. The joint stock banks now allow 6 per cent. on deposits, and the National Discount Company 6½ per cent. at call, and 6½ per cent. at short notice.

The drain of bullion is very heavy. About half a million in silver is engaged for shipment by the Indian packet of the 20th inst. It is thought that the aggregate remittances will approach 800,000*l.* In addition to the demands of the Continent, it is stated that a sum of 400,000 sovereigns is already actually engaged for shipment to the United States by an early opportunity. This is naturally to be looked for as a result of a fall in the American Exchange, which has now made such progress as to allow of a profit on remittances of gold to that side. About 20,000*l.* was withdrawn from the bank yesterday.

The raising of the rate of discount by the Bank of France to 6½ per cent. shows that the pre-anticipation example of our own Bank has had its effect in Paris.

A statement just circulated that the India-house are in want of more money, and that the bank have notified to the Government their inability to furnish it, is wholly erroneous. The India Company at this moment would be willing to lend money, the greater part of the recent credit opened at the bank being unemployed. For future wants they still hold a large reserve of stock and Exchequer-bills.

The feeling of uneasiness in the money market is aggravated by the knowledge of the pecuniary necessities of the East India Company. It is understood that the Company are again seeking to borrow of the Bank, and that the latter have been compelled to intimate, both to the Company and to our Government, that they are no longer in a position to grant the required accommodation. This is understood to be the subject of interviews which have taken place between the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The inference is thus greatly strengthened that a public loan, guaranteed by the British Government, will come upon the market as soon as it is in a state to bear the operation.

From Bombay the commercial accounts also are not unsatisfactory, since they show a demand for imported goods at advancing prices; but the intelligence from Calcutta of the Bank of Bengal having refused to make advances on Government paper or commercial bills, except of short date, has occasioned fears that the step may have led to a serious

pressure on the other banks, as well as on the mercantile houses. It was known on the arrival of the previous mail that the Bank of Bengal had already refused such advances, but it was added that the Government had overruled their objections. It now appears that the latter have given way.

All other descriptions of securities have fallen. English railway shares resisted the panic for a time, but have given way. This department of the Stock Exchange, however, was relatively the best supported. To-day a moderate business has been transacted, but prices have in the majority of instances again exhibited a further downward tendency, the decline being fully 1 to 1½ per cent. The foreign and colonial lines have fully participated in the general downward tendency, and joint-stock and miscellaneous shares are all at lower levels.

The failure was announced this morning of Messrs. Ross, Mitchell, and Co., engaged in the Canadian trade, and with a house in Toronto. Their liabilities are estimated at about 250,000*l.*, while their assets were recently valued at about 350,000*l.* Four or five failures—some of them of importance—are announced from Glasgow. The principal was that of J. Monteith and Co., whose liabilities are believed to be extensive. There were large shippers of Glasgow goods to America and elsewhere. The other houses mentioned are D. and I. Macdonald and Co., and Wallace and Co. Prompt measures were felt to be necessary to prevent as far as possible any increase of disaster, and a committee of the Western Bank of Scotland had been summoned to investigate the position of these and other firms. The aggregate of these liabilities is stated as high as 1,500,000*l.*

The reports of the trade of the manufacturing towns during the past week show considerable dullness, in consequence of the increase in the rate of discount and the losses from American failures. At Manchester business has been also again affected by the stoppage of several silk houses. Birmingham is stated thus far to have escaped very well the effects of the New York crisis. Bradford, it is feared, has suffered to some extent, and at all points the cessation of orders from the United States is likely to cause inactivity during the next few months.

In the general business of the port of London during the past week there was little change. The total of ships reported inward was 212, showing a decrease of 15 from the previous week. The number cleared outward was 109, including 20 in ballast, showing also a decrease of 14. The number of vessels on the berth loading for the Australian colonies is 64, being 7 more than at the last account.

## PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

3 per Cent. Consols	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
Consols for Account	80½ 2	80½ 4	80½ 0	80½ 2	80½ 2	80½ 2
3 per Cent. Red.	90½ 2	89½ 3	89½ 0	88½ 7	88½ 2	88½ 2
New 3 per Cent.	Shut	Shut	Shut	80½ 7	80½ 2	80½ 2
Annuities ..	Shut	Shut	Shut	86½ 7	86½ 2	86½ 2
India Stock ..	—	—	—	208	207	207
Bank Stock ..	Shut	Shut	Shut	211½	211½	211½
Exchequer-bills ..	8 dis	—	4 dis	—	8 dis	—
India Bonds ..	—	—	—	—	30 dis	—
Long Annuities ..	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	—	—

## The Gazette.

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's *Gazette*.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 3rd day of Oct., 1857.

## ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued .....	£24,553,315	Government Debt £11,015,100
		Other Securities .. 3,459,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion 10,078,315
		Silver Bullion .. —
	£24,553,315	£24,553,315
		BANKING DEPARTMENT.
Proprietors' Capital £14,553,000		Government Securities (including Dead)
Rest .....	3,943,929	Weight Annuity £10,593,607
Public Deposits ..	8,243,217	Other Securities .. 21,835,843
Other Deposits ..	10,002,282	Notes .. 4,606,040
Seven Day and other Bills ..	877,439	Gold & Silver Coin 584,377
	£37,619,867	£37,619,867
Oct. 8, 1857.		M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Tuesday, October 6, 1857.

## BANKRUPTS.

COLEMAN, F. B., Queen's-buildings, Brompton, linen-draper, October 20, November 27; solicitor, Mr. Buchanan, Basinghall-street.

ANDERSON, W., Broad-street, Ratcliffe, plumber and painter, October 15, November 19; solicitor, Mr. Holt, Chatham-place, Blackfriars.

JOYCE, M., St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, timber merchant and auctioneer, October 19, November 21; solicitor, Mr. Sisay, Sergeants'-inn, Fleet-street.

HARRIS, W., West Bromwich, Staffordshire, hay, straw, and corn dealer, October 17, November 6; solicitors, Messrs. Hodgson and Allen, Birmingham.

GREAVES, W., Halifax, carpet manufacturer, October 16, November 10; solicitor, Mr. Brierley, Halifax.

SEALE, B., Sheffield, Yorkshire, plumber and glazier, drain pipe manufacturer, and colliery proprietor; October 17, November 21; solicitor, Mr. Broadbent, Sheffield.

PRICE, M., Liverpool, licensed victualler, November 15, October 6; solicitor, Mr. Tyndall, Liverpool.

PRICE, J., Liverpool, licensed victualler, October 14, November 6; solicitor, Mr. Tyndall, Liverpool.

SHAW, J., Dukinfield, Cheshire, machine maker, October 21, November 11; solicitors, Messrs. Slater and Myers, Manchester.

Friday, October 9, 1857.

## BANKRUPTS.

CLAYTON, W., Watling-street and West Smithfield, wholesale perfumer, October 22, November 26; solicitors, Messrs. Lepard and Gammon, Cloak-lane.

RYDER, F., Basinghall-street, wholesale stationer, October 19, November 19; solicitors, Messrs. Baker, Smith, and Oliver, Basinghall-street.

MOLLEDONN, L. P., Mark-lane, manure dealer, October 22, November 24; solicitors, Messrs. Ashurst, Son, and Morris, Old Jewry.

ZERMAN, F., Saville-house, Leicester-square, coffeehouse-keeper, October 20, November 17; solicitor, Mr. Govett, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn.

CATT, J., and CALLEN, A. W., Lower Shadwell, beer merchants, October 22, November 24; solicitors, Messrs. Miller and Horn, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square.

WAKEFIELD, J., Ilkeston, Derbyshire, baker, October 20, November 10; solicitor, Mr. Lees, Nottingham.

COR, W., Halifax, Yorkshire builder, October 22, November 20; solicitors, Mr. Ingram, Halifax, and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

TOWNSEND, M., Leicester, manufacturer of hose, October 20, November 10; solicitors, Messrs. Miles and Gregory, Leicester, and Messrs. Hodgson and Allen, Birmingham.

HALFORD, J., Cheltenham, ironmonger, October 20, November 16; solicitors, Mr. Cheshyre, Cheltenham, and Messrs. Bevan and Girling, Bristol.

SMITH, W., late of Bath, hotelkeeper, October 20, November 16; solicitors, Messrs. Shaw and Grant, Kensington-cross, Lambeth, and Mr. Wilton, Bath.

SCORE, J., Pilton, Devonshire, timber dealer, October 19, November 11; solicitors, Messrs. Carter and Chanter, Barnstaple, and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

Tuesday, October 13, 1857.

## BANKRUPTS.

WADE, J., Chilworth, Surrey, paper maker, October 22, November 24; solicitor, Mr. Nicholson, Lime-street, City.

ALLINGTON, J., Norwick, tea dealer, October 23, November 24; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence, Plews, and Boyer, Old Jewry-chambers.

REE, J. R., Llanelli, Carmarthenshire, grocer, October 27, November 24; solicitor, Mr. Miller, Bristol.

BENNETT, H., Chester, draper, October 29, November 19; solicitors, Messrs. Cobbett and Wheeler, Manchester.

BRACHER, F., Old Jewry, tailor, October 27, November 24; solicitor, Mr. West, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house, City.

BAXE, M., Watling-street, malin warehouseman, October 27, November 24; solicitors, Mr. Murray, London-street, Fenchurch-street.

FISHER, W., Kilburn, Middlesex, butcher, October 22, November 12; solicitors, Messrs. Smith and Son, Barnard's-inn.

BOOTH, J. S., Sheffield, piano-forte dealer and music seller, October 24, November 21; solicitor, Mr. Fernal, Sheffield.

JORN, W., and LUPTON, T., cotton spinners, Shawforth, near Rochdale, October 26, November 16; solicitors, Messrs. Holmes, Barnley, Sale, Worthington, and Shipman, Manchester.

Metropolitan Bread Company (Limited), November 3.

SIMONITE, G., Birmingham, plate worker, October 28, November 11; solicitors, Messrs. Southall and Nelson, Birmingham.

JOHNS, J. C., Duchess-street, Portland-place, commission agent, October 28, November 24; solicitor, Mr. Oldershaw, St. Swithin's-lane.

FOULD, C., Cannon-street, merchant, October 31, November 27; solicitors, Messrs. Depree and Austin, Lawrence-lane.

STARKEY, C., Agar Town, King's Cross, carman, October 27, November 24; solicitors, Messrs. Smith and Son, Barnard's-inn.

BACK, C. E., Tottenham-court-road, grocer, October 22, November 26; solicitor, Mr. Milman, Danes Inn, Strand.

## Markets.

## CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Oct. 12.

We have been moderately supplied with English wheat this morning, but there was less disposition to buy, and no progress could be made with sales, excepting at fully 2s per quarter under last Monday's price: the demand for foreign was slow at a similar reduction in value. Flour dull at a decline of 1s per sack. In Barley little doing, but without material change in prices. Beans and peas much as last week. Our supplies of oats continue to be chiefly from Russia; the market was quiet to-day, but not cheaper. Linseed and einkorn firm. In clover seeds little or nothing doing.

## BRITISH.

## FOREIGN.

Wheat	s. s.	Wheat	s. s.
Essex and Kent, Red	54 to 56	Dantzig .....	66 to 70
Dritte White .....	56 60	Königsberg, Red .....	48 65
Linc, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red .....	46 57
Yorkshire Red .....	—	Rostock .....	46 57

2d per Siba. The supply of pigs was rather limited, and the sale ruled firm at full quotations.

Per Siba to sink the offal.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3	4	3	6
Second quality	3	8	4	0
Prime large oxen	4	2	4	6
Prime Scotts, &c.	4	8	5	0
Coarse inf. sheep	3	6	3	8
Second quality	3	10	4	2
Lambs, 0s 0d to 0s 0d.				
Buckling calves, 27s. to 51s. Quarter-old-store pigs, 24s. to 30s each.				

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Oct. 12.

The supplies of both town and country-killed meat on sale here are moderately extensive. Beef is less active, but not cheaper; otherwise the trade rules firm at extreme rates.

Per Siba by the carcass.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	3	0	2	3
Middling ditto	3	6	3	8
Prime large do.	3	10	4	2
Do. small do.	4	4	4	6
Large pork	3	8	4	4
Lambs, 0s 0d to 0s 0d.				

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCING-LANE, Oct. 13.

TEA.—There is very little business doing pending the public sales which take place to-day. The total quantity offered amounts to 24,617 packages. There is little change to report as regards prices.

SUGAR.—Business has been very inactive, and the supplies large, rates, consequently, have shown a downward tendency, the advance in the rate of discount by the Bank of England having materially checked operations. In the refined market there is very little doing either for export or home use, and quotations are a shade easier.

COFFEE.—There is an improved demand for good qualities of plantation Ceylon, and slightly improved prices are current; a small quantity will be offered for public competition during the week, when full values are expected to be realised. Native Ceylon continues in fair demand at fully previous rates.

RICE.—There is a very limited inquiry, and prices have been rather lower. Holders of cleaned rice have evinced more desire to sell.

RUM.—No business of any importance has been reported, and quotations are unaltered.

TALLOW.—A moderate business has been done. P.Y.C. on the spot and last three months is quoted 57s 3d to 57s 6d per cwt. The stocks are 7,000 casks more than at the corresponding period of last year.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Oct. 12.—There was no animation in the demand for Irish butter last week, consequently the transactions were neither numerous nor extensive. Holders were firm, prices supported chiefly through the advices from Ireland, and in partial instances in advance was realised for fine quality, but the dealers considered the advance premature, and the prices current dangerous, and likely to lead to mischief. Best foreign sold slowly at 2s decline. Of bacon the supply of prime Irish and Hambo' singed sides was scarcely enough for the demand, but prices were the turn cheaper. In hams no change. Lard freely saleable at full prices.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Oct. 12.—As the potato disease is represented as extending itself throughout our large districts, these markets have been somewhat excited since our last report, and prices have ruled high. Very fine samples have sold at from 7s to 8s per ton; second qualities may be quoted at 5s to 6s 10s; and inferior 3s 10s to 4s 10s per ton. By rail and water-carriage about 7,000 tons have come to hand; and the imports from abroad have been 1,000 bags 4 baskets from Rotterdam, 4,239 sacks 3,005 bags 111 tons from Antwerp, 849 bags from Ostend, 800 bags 20 tons Harlingen, 80 tons from Louvain, 68 tons from Flushing, 20 bags from Hambo', 50 tons from Jersey, and 140 bags from Belfast, chiefly in good condition.

TALLOW, Monday, Oct. 12.—Although prices are rather higher than on Monday last, the business doing in our market is very moderate. To-day, P.Y.C., on the spot, is quoted at 58s per cwt. Town tallow, 57s nett cash. Rough fat, 3s 1d per lb.

WOOL, Monday, Oct. 12.—Our market is very moderately supplied with all kinds of wool. Down qualities move off steadily, at extreme rates; but other kinds command very little attention. For export to the Continent there is scarcely any inquiry.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Oct. 12.—The demand for fine choice hops continues steady; and the currency of last week, for such descriptions, is fully maintained. Samples of a lower class are heavy of sail, at somewhat lower prices. The trade at Worcester on Saturday was slow, at a reduction from the previous week's rates. Mid and East Kents, 70s to 100s to 115s; West of Kents, 60s to 70s to 84s; Sussex pockets, 56s to 66s to 72s; duty, 220,000l.

### Advertisements.

WANTED, BOARD and LODGING for a WIDOW LADY of Dissenting Principles, with a Lady as Companion, or in a quiet respectable family. The Country preferred.

For terms, which must be very moderate, address "H. P." Mrs. Clark's, Trinity-street, Bungay, Suffolk.

COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTING.—TRE- LOAR'S IS THE BEST.—Prize Medals awarded, London, New York, and Paris. Catalogues, containing prices, and every particular, free by post. Warehouse, 42, Ludgate-hill, London.

CHEAPEST VERSUS CHEAP.—QUALITY THE ONLY TEST. CABINET, UPHOLSTERY, and DECORATIVE FURNITURE, USUALLY SOLD AS CHEAP IS WORTHLESS, THE REALLY GOOD IS CHEAPEST, and may be had at moderate prices at the

WEST-END FURNITURE MANUFACTORY.

A well-selected stock always on hand.

MATTHEW HENRY CHAFFIN (LATE DUDLEY AND COMPANY) 66 and 67, Oxford-street, and 1, 2, and 3, Adam and Eve-court, London, close to the Princess's Theatre. Importer of first-class Parisian Paper Hangings. Established 1820.

MUSLIN EMBROIDERY and BRAIDING. Ladies pursuing the pleasant occupation of Muslin Embroidery, Braiding, &c., will find it greatly to their advantage to procure their designs from Mrs. WILCOCKSON, 44, GOODGE-STREET, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, London, where they may depend on the newest and most beautiful designs in Collars, Sleeves, Habit Shirts, Petticoats, Ladies' and Children's JACKETS, CAPES, &c.; Children's Frocks, Pelisses, Long Robes, &c.; Bread-cloths, Cheese-cloths, D'Oyley's, Anti-Macassars, Pincushions, Watch-pockets, Pen-wipers, Lamp Stands, Cushions, Slippers, Smoking-caps, Satchels, and every other article to which this beautiful art can be applied, on the best quality materials suitable for each article.

A List of Prices free by post. No extra charge for copying designs.

Mrs. WILCOCKSON'S, Embroidery and Braiding Designer, Berlin, Bead, and General Fancy Repository, 44, Goodge-street, Tottenham-court-road, London; Wholesale Warehouse and Manufactory, 13, Rolls-buildings, Fetter-lane, City, where trade orders should be sent, addressed to Mr. H. Wilcockson.

WHY GIVE MORE!—EXCELLENT TEAS, Black, Green, and Mixed, are now on Sale, for Family Use, at 2s. 8d. per lb., at NEWSOM and Co.'s Original Tea Warehouse, 50, Borough. Established A.D. 1745.

DO YOU LOCK UP your CASH and BOOKS? If not, lose no time in getting one of GRIFITH'S SECOND-HAND FIRE and THIEF-PROOF SAFES, for Bankers, Shippers, Merchants, or Public Companies. By the most eminent Makers, at Half the Cost of New. Wrought Iron Doors for Strong Rooms and Party Walls. Price of Safes, 24-in. height, 18-in. width, and 16-in. depth, 31. 10s. With one Drawer. All Safes from this Establishment warranted to be Fire-Resisting, Sound, Perfect, and quite equal to New.

C. H. GRIFFITHS, 191, Whitechapel-road, near Mile End-gate, E.

N.B. Fireproof Safes, Iron Doors, or Office Furniture bought.

WINES from SOUTH AFRICA.—PORT, SHERRY, &c.

TWENTY SHILLINGS PER DOZEN. These Wines, the produce of a British colony, which has escaped the vine disease, are in consequence wholesome, and are warranted free from acidity and brandy—are admitted by her Majesty's Customs at half duty, hence the low prices.

A Pint Sample Bottle of each for Twenty-four Stamps. Bottles included. Packages allowed for when returned.

EXCELSIOR BRANDY.

Pale or Brown, 15s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen.

TERMS—CASH.

Country Orders must contain a remittance. Cheques to be crossed "Bank of London."

J. L. DENMAN, Wine and Spirit Importer, 65, Fenchurch-street (Counting House entrance first door on the left up Railway-place).

ELKINGTON and CO., PATENTEES of the ELECTRO PLATE, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c., beg to intimate that they have added to their extensive Stocks a large variety of new designs in the highest class of art, which have recently obtained for them at the Paris Exhibition the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, as well as the "Grande Medaille d'Honneur" (the only one accorded to the trade). The Council Medal was also awarded to them at the Exhibition of 1851.

Each article bears their mark, E. and Co., under a Crown, and articles sold as being plated by Elkington's patent process afford no guarantee of quality.

22, Regent-street, } London,  
45, Moorgate-street, }

And at their Manufactory, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Replating and Gilding as usual.

### GOOD FURNITURE AT LOW PRICES.

THOMAS TURNER, CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, and GENERAL FURNISHER, 42, Great James-street, Bedford-row, Holborn.

It being a well-known fact that GOOD FURNITURE, if obtained at all, is generally charged at an extravagant rate, the Proprietor of this Establishment continues to sell only goods of superior style and guaranteed quality at manufacturer's prices.

ILLUMINATED FURNITURE.—By a singularly novel patented invention, furniture of every description is now profusely embellished with artistic taste and elegance, far surpassing anything ever yet presented for public patronage. The designs represent the most costly articles, at nearly the ordinary charges hitherto demanded. The School of Design has for its object the combination of the arts with those of the mechanical sciences, and, by this invention, both are blended, rendering the articles so produced at once tasteful, useful, and substantially manufactured.

To be had only of the Patentees, URQUHART BROTHERS, 483, New Oxford-street, London.—The Trade supplied.

FURNITURE.—ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.—A new Furnishing Guide, of a superior order, containing designs of Furniture suitable to all classes, with reference, number, and cost of each article. Also, the sum total for furnishing a Villa or Mansion of any magnitude, can be had on application. No family ought to be without one. The increasing demand for information by persons about to furnish from all parts of the United Kingdom, and the suburbs of the Metropolis, have induced HOWITT and CO., at considerable cost, to prepare this their new Furnishing Guide, which, on perusal, must be appreciated by the public. Being in character with the high standing of the Establishment it represents, and ornamental in finish, it may have a place on the Drawing-room or Library Table.

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Principal entrance, 99, Crawford-street, Baker-street.

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BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT begs most respectfully to inform the Commercial World, Scholastic Institutions, and the public generally that, by a novel application of his unrivalled Machinery for making Steel Pens, and, in accordance with the scientific spirit of the times, he has introduced a New Series of his useful productions, which, for Excellence of Temper, Quality of Material, and, above all, Cheapness in Price, he believes will ensure universal approbation, and defy competition.

Each Pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; and they are put up in the usual style of boxes, containing one gross each, with label outside, and the fac-simile of his signature.

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WARRANTED SCHOOL AND PUBLIC PENS, which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of Writing taught in Schools.

Sold Retail by all Stationers, Booksellers, and other respectable Dealers in Steel Pens.—Merchants and wholesale Dealers can be supplied at the Works, Graham-street; 96, New-street, Birmingham;

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The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, and HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS says, that although she has tried Wheaten, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.  
Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

SAUSAGES.—Genuine Home-made Pork, 1d. : Beef, 7d. per lb. DOSSETOR and SON, Butchers, 5, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR is far superior to Eau de Cologne for all Toilet and Sanitary Purposes. Price 1s., 2s. 6d., and 9s.—39, Gerard-street, Soho London.

COALS.—Best Coals only.—COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 2s. per ton net for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty. 13, Cornhill; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars; and Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Pimlico.

COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—LEA and Co., Highbury and Kingsland COAL DEPOTS.—HETTONS and TEES, 2s. per ton, cash, the best house coals direct from the Colliery to the Poplar Docks, by the screw-steamer Cochrane, Hetton, and Killingworth; second quality, Russells, Hettons, WallSEND (usually sold as Best Coals), at 2s per ton. Delivered, screened, to any part of London; Highgate, Hornsey, or Edmonton, 1s. per ton extra. All orders to be addressed to LEA and CO., Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, or Kingsland.

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A four-roomed cottage, with every necessary, for 27 17 4  
A six-roomed ditto, with every comfort, for 82 15 0  
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With every article admirably illustrated.

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GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,  
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as inferior kinds are often substituted.

BECKINGHAM'S NEROLINE, for IMPROVING and BEAUTIFYING the COMPLEXION.

It removes all eruptions, pimples, freckles, tan, setters &c., allays all heat or redness of the face, and renders a rough or chapped skin soft, smooth, and fair.

Ladies, to ensure retaining their youthful beauty, should after washing, apply a little of this fluid to the face and hands, then dry with a soft towel; after undergoing any fatigue, this will be found very refreshing.

Mother's nursing will find it prevent chapped or cracked nipples, and when applied to the infant's mouth heal all aphthous affections, as Thrush, &c.

It effectively softens the beard and prevents smarting during shaving.

Prepared only by Beckingham and Co., Birmingham; and sold in bottles, 2s. and 3s. 6d. each, by Hues, Chemist, Handsworth, Birmingham; Bagott, Dudley Highway, Walsall; Kimberly, Bilston; Cook, 134, Chester-road; Lynch, Market Manchester; and all Chemists.

THE SCIENCE OF WASHING.—By using HARPER TWELVETREES' BOSTON PENNY PATENT SOAP POWDER, the Week's Washing for a Family may be done in three hours with positive certainty. No rubbing required, however dirty the clothes. Boil the clothes twenty minutes, and hang them up to dry. Don't condemn the thing untried.

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DEAFNESS, NOISES in the HEAD.—Instant restoration of hearing, guaranteed and experienced by one consultation without operation or instruments. Dr. Watters, Consulting Resident Surgeon to the Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, 32, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross, London, pledges himself to cure Deafness of forty or fifty years, by a painless treatment, unknown in this country. The Dispensary Monthly Reports show the daily cures, affording startling and magical relief. A BOOK published for deaf persons in the country to cure themselves, sent on receipt of letter, enclosing five postage stamps. Hours of consultation Eleven till Four every day.

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SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. WATSON and SONS, Bouverie-street and Hammer-smith.

SURVEYORS.

MESSRS. W. and C. PUGH, Blackman-street, Borough.

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

The objects of the Society are to enable the public—

1. To accumulate money at good interest by periodical instalments.

2. To invest money in small or large sums without liability and easily withdrawable.

3. To borrow money for short or long periods upon the security of land, dwelling-houses, trade premises, public buildings, and ground-rents.

4. To purchase or erect private residences, farm-houses, trade premises, and public buildings.

5. To purchase freehold land either in allotments for building or in large quantities for agricultural purposes.

LOAN DEPARTMENT.

Money, in large or small sums, for long or short periods, may be obtained without delay upon approved security of Land or House Property.

Money lent may be repaid by Monthly or other instalments, spread over any number of years not exceeding fifteen.

The Advance Table shows the amount which a borrower of